"JACK"
BRAND— BRITISH—
PILSENER.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,692—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, AUGUST 11, 1899.

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ESTABLISHED 1819.
PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1899.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	12th Aug.
* SHANNON	4362	L. M. Wibmer	19th "
M. L. BALLAARAT	4164	C. L. W. Field	26th "
CLYDE	4969	C. T. Denny	2nd Sept.
M. L. CALEDONIA	7556	K. H. Gordon	9th "
* SHANNON	4362	L. M. Wibmer	16th "
M. L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	23rd "
CLYDE	4969	C. T. Denny	30th "
M. L. MASSILIA	5126		7th Oct.
* CARTHAGE	5198	C. Gadd	14th "
M. L. VALETTA	5023	C. F. Preston	21st "
* SHANNON	4362	J. M. Wibmer	28th "

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

The steamers marked * proceed to ADEN only, and passengers tranship there for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH or LONDON.

The BRINDISI route is closed at present owing to quarantine.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M. and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 24th July, 1899.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	G. Klansberger	4,140	1st Oct., 1899.
IMPERATRIX	G. Morovich	4,213	1st Nov. 1899.
IMPERATOR	G. Klansberger	4,140	1st Dec, 1899.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
SILESIA	R. Mayer	5,000	7th Aug. 1899.
* MORAVIA	A. Calabrese	3,500	20th Sept., 1899.
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	7th Oct., 1899.

* She will not call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960	Rs. 675
Available for 12 months	" 1,000	" 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

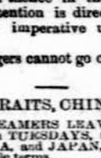
STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	22nd Aug., 1899.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent,
Sassoon House, 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay, July, 21, 1899.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.



FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday,
YARRA	4,255	.....	29th Aug. 1899
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Le Coispellier	26th Sept. 1899
INDUS	6,357	Chevalier	24th Oct. 1899
TONKIN	6,300	Vaquier	21st Nov. 1899.
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Roquier	19th Dec., 1899

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about,
LAOS	6,357	Flandin	23rd Aug., 1899.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57 Espanade Road, Bombay.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
INDIA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *viâ* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents: GRINDLAY & CO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 11th August, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 15th August, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE, AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 17th August, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (Weather permitting.)

FOR POREBUNDER, ADEN, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S.S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 4th September.

FOR KARACHEE, SEYCHELLES, KILINDINI, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

S.S. "VIRAWA," 3,333 tons, on or about 31st August.

FOR MANILA.

A THREE WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore, rates for Passengers and Cargo, and dates of sailing can be obtained from the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 10 h August, 1899.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
R. RUBATTINO	M. Saporiti	5,000,	15th Aug. 1899.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—
1st Class, Rs. 550. 2nd Class, Rs. 325. 3rd Class, Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—Strictly within three months, Rs. 750; six months, Rs. 800; nine months, Rs. 925; twelve months, Rs. 950. (Inclusive of Wine and Beer.)

Passengers have the option of going "via" Genoa and returning "via" Venice and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on application.

S.S. "SINGAPORE," Tons 4,000, from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore on the 12th August, 1899.

Good accommodations for 1st, 2nd and 3rd Class Passengers.

F. BALDOVINO, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 24 July, 1899.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *via* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

S.S. FULTALA, 4,136 tons, on or about 15th August.
For Freight, Passage, or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 4th May, 1899. Agents.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamer will SAIL:—

Steamer.	Tons.	Capt.	to sail
SULTAN	2,884	Bohnsack	1st Sept.

Taking Cargo for LAMU, MOMBASSA, TANGA, DARESALAM, ZANZIBAR, and all ports south of ZANZIBAR up to DELAGOA BAY; and Native passengers up to ZANZIBAR and GERMAN coast only.

This Line also issue first, second, third-class and deck brough tickets to—

EAST LONDON	MADEIRA
DELAGOA BAY	and
CAPE TOWN	SOUTHAMPTON

in connection with the Union Line Mail Steamers from Delagoa Bay, once a month.

For rates and particulars apply to

F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road.
Bombay, 7th Aug., 1899.

DOCTOR MENIST SPECTACLES.

REVISED PRICES.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel & Nickel Rs.
With Turnpin Side	30	23	16
With Single Temple	50	24	16
With Curl	50	24	16
Folders or Pince-Nez	50	24	16

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movillete" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Nickel. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

CHAMPAGNES ! CHAMPAGNES ! !

GIESLER'S
CELEBRATED BRANDS
TREACHER & CO., LD., ARE SOLE AGENTS
FOR THESE SPLENDID WINES
"FOR INDIA" BRAND
SPECIALLY SELECTED
AND BOTTLED FOR EXPORT TO INDIA.

	Cash. Rs.	Credit. Rs.
Pts.	40	45
Qts.	76	85

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

FELICE CORNAGLIA,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONER.
83, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY, AND EAST STREET, POONA.

SPECIALITY IN
WEDDING CAKES.

Wedding Cakes and other Cakes made, richly Almond iced and decorated at very reasonable charges.

Small Tea Cakes, Italian Cakes, Italian Pastry, English Cakes, Fondants, Almond Paste Sweets, Chocolates, French Comfits, Crystallised Fruits, Marrons Glacees, Puddings and many other delicacies. All a speciality.

None but the very best class of goods are manufactured and imported by us.

UP-COUNTRY ORDERS RECEIVE
THE PERSONAL CARE AND ATTENTION OF THE PROPRIETOR.

INDIAN CIGARETTES.

THE "LIGHT OF ASIA" BRAND.

MADE PURELY OF THE FINEST

"INDIAN TOBACCO"

WITHOUT PAPER.

THE INDIAN ARMY SERIES.

EACH PACKET of these Cigarettes contains an Illustration of an Indian Regiment. The Illustrations will be continued until the whole Army has been given, forming a UNIQUE AND INTERESTING COLLECTION.

"Each box contains 100 finest hand made Cigarettes without Paper."
Price : Rs. 35-0 per 1,000.

McDOWELL & Co., LD.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders &c. Indian subscription, Rs. 12 a year, free of Postage, English subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

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REVISED PRICES OF OPTICAL GOODS.

FOLDERS OR PINCE-NEZ.

	Steel. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Gold. Rs.
Best Crown Glass	5	16	25
Fine Quality Pebbles	8	20	32
Marcks & Co's. Pebbles	12	24	45
Dr. Menist's Pebbles	16	28	50

SPECTACLES (TURNPIN)

Best Crown Glass	5	16	35
Fine Quality Pebbles	10	20	40
Marcks & Co's. Pebbles	12	24	50
Dr. Menist's Pebbles	16	25	60

SPECTACLES (SINGLE TEMPLE)

Best Crown Glass	5	14	8
Fine Quality Pebbles	14	18	35
Marcks & Co's. Pebbles	12	24	45
Dr. Menist's Pebbles	16	28	50

VIOLET TINTED SUN GLARE & DUST GLASSES.

Steel Frames, Rs. 6 ; Nickelled, Rs. 8 ; Silver, Rs. 30 ; Gold, Rs. 75.

FIELD AND MARINE GLASSES with ACHROMATIC LENSES.

Japanned Mounts and Russia Leather in cases From Rs. 20.

OPERA GLASSES FROM Rs. 25. MARCKS & CO., LD., BINOCULARS AND FIELD GLASSES.
BOMBAY & POONA.

DISINFECTANTS.

PHILLIP'S
CARBOLIC DISINFECTING POWDER
Made at their Steam Mills, Byculla.
15 per cent.—GUARANTEED.—15 per cent.
Is the Most cleanly and Efficacious Disinfectant.
Per Tin, As. 8 ; Per 28 lb. Box, Rs. 3.

PHENYLE,

Even at ordinary temperatures, gives off vapours which are fatal to Disease Germs and Microbes of all kinds.

Per Bottle, As. 6, As. 12, & Re. 1-2.
Per Gallon Drum, Rs. 4-8 ; Per 5 gallon Drum, Rs. 27-4.
SPECIAL RATES TO LARGE CONSUMERS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR BOMBAY :

PHILLIPS and Co., Ld.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

DRYING BOTTLES.

THE LUXURY of a DRYING BOTTLE during the MONSOON is appreciated by

EVERY SMOKER IN INDIA.

1 QUART SIZE ..... Rs. 2 each	4 QUART SIZE ..... Rs. 5 each
2 " " ..... " 3 "	7 " " ..... " 10 "

KEMP & CO., LD., (SASSOON HOUSE,) BOMBAY.

NOTICE! TO SMOKERS. NOTICE!

ANYONE who wants fresh REAL HAVANA or MANILA CIGARS, must obtain them from the undermentioned well-known Firm, who have just Unpacked a Consignment of the Celebrated Cigars, Manufactured by BOCK & Co., of Havana.

SPECIALITIES.

			Rs.	as.
Savoys, Regalia de Preferencia in boxes of	50	Per box	14	0
Monicos, Regalia de Preferencia "	50	"	15	0
Dainties Superiores de la Vuelta Abajo	25	"	10	0
Donotos Superiores de la Vuelta Abajo	25	"	12	8

MANILA CIGARS.
"FLOR DE LA ISABELA" FACTORY,

				Cash, Rs. a.
These can be recommended as good smokes :—				
Regalia Antonio Lopez in boxes of 50 with rings			Per box	11 0
Non Plus Ultra	do.	50	do.	9 0
Isabels	do.	50	do.	7 8
Exquisitas	do.	50	do.	7 0
Princessas (small size)	do.	50	do.	5 0
Little Devils	do.	50	do.	3 0
Club Londres	do.	100	do.	7 0
Neuvo Habano Especial	do.	100		6 0
Habano 1A (extra large size)		100		6 8
Habano 2A	do.	100		4 8
Cartado 1A	do.	100		6 8

The above cigars, imported by us only, are of excellent quality, and rich in flavour, forming a delightful and popular smoke. A discount of 10 per cent. is allowed for all the above on orders for 500 cigars and upwards.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,
GENERAL TOBACCONISTS,
20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

DANTRA'S PURE GROUND COFFEE.

Description	1 lb. tin. Rs. a. p.	½ lb. tin. Rs. a. p.	¼ lb. tin. Rs. a. p.
PURE GROUND MOCHA COFFEE	1 4 0	0 10 6	0 5 6
PURE GROUND CEYLON COFFEE	1 2 0	0 9 6	0 5 0
PURE GROUND INDIAN COFFEE	1 0 0	0 8 6	0 4 6

All the above Coffees are Guaranteed Pure UNADULTERATED, and being daily Roasted and ground in the latest pattern closed cylinders and immediately packed in air-tight tins the fine Aroma is preserved. A trial earnestly solicited.

N. B. DANTRA & CO.
TEA AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
33, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED 1887.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

LATEST COLONIAL VOLUMES.

Each, Paper Covers, Rs. 1-12; Cloth Binding, Rs. 2-4.

"TRANSGRESSION." BY S. S. Thorburn.

The House by the Lock. By Mrs. C. N. Williamson.
Philip Bennion's Death. By Richard Marsh.
A Rational Marriage. By Florence Marryatt.
Orientations. By W. S. Maugnam.
A Florida Enchantment. By A. C. Gunter.
The White Woman. By W. E. Tirsbuck.
Her Promise True. By W. E. Russell.

"WAR TO THE KNIFE." By Rolf Bolderwood.

In the King's Favour. By J. E. Muddock.
A Passing Emperor. By H. Schortz.
A Marital Liability. By E. Phipps Train.
A Semi-Detached Marriage. By Arabella Kenealy.
Peter Binney, Undergraduate. By A. Marshall.
Morals of the Midlands. By Mrs. Kennard.

"A GENTLEMAN FROM THE RANKS." By E. F. Knight.

Anne Mauleverer. By M. Caffyne.
A Strange Executor. By Bennet Coll.
A Spanish Poinard. By J. Pinkerton.
Petticoat Loose. By Rita.
Betty Musgrave. By J. S. Findlater.
Miss Cayley's Adventures. By Grant Allen.
A King's Daughter. By Miss Cardella.
Many ways of Love. By F. Wishaw.

"IRIS THE AVENGER." By Florence Marryatt.

The Awkward Age. By Henry James.
Rosalba. By Olive Pratt Rayner.

"ON THE EDGE OF THE EMPIRE." By Captain Beams.

A County Scandal. By T. E. Phillips.
Life, the Modeller. By Gascoigne Hartley.
Love and a Sword. By Fletcher King.
On the Edge of a Precipice. By M. A. Dickens.
The House of Rimmon. By Mrs. Coulson Kernahan.
The Great Pirate Syndicate. By George Griffith.
The Secret of Lyndale. By Florence Warden.
The Market Place. By Harold Frederic.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per S. S. "MIKADO," arrived from MIDDLESBROUGH and HULL, are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our countersignature and to take delivery of their respective goods from the PRINCE'S DOCK.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain CLARK, will attend every morning to survey damages, etc., and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the goods are removed from the landing Sheds. After removal from the landing Sheds, the steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever.

All claims must be presented for settlement within a fortnight of the steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 10th August, 1899.

WANTED AT ONCE

A few FIRST CLASS Compositors, Pressmen, and Binders, Salary according to qualifications. Apply with COPIES of testimonials stating present pay and pay expected. Compositors knowing Hindustani, Telugu or Marathi in addition to English will have preference.

A. VENOOGOPAL PILLAI & SONS,
Printers and Publishers,
Hyderabad-Deccan.

THE PORT CANNING AND LAND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a TWENTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 25 per share has been declared and will be payable on and after THURSDAY the 17th instant to share-holders on the Register on the 9th item on production of their share certificates.

This dividend will be paid to share-holders at the Company's office, No. 8 Forbes street, betw en the hours of 12 a.m., and 3 p.m., on week days and 11 a.m., and 2 p.m., on Saturdays.

By order,
PEROSHAW B. R. MODY,
Manager.

Bombay, 9th August, 1899.

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that NAWAB MAHOMED KAMALKHAN has contracted to SELL the undermentioned property. ALL persons CLAIMING to have any right, title or interest therein by way of sale, mortgage, lease, gift, inheritance, bequest or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known to the undersigned at their office No. 37, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise at the expiration of the said period the sale will be completed and all such claims (if any) will be considered to have been waived.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL THAT piece or parcel of loam land or ground containing by admeasurement about four thousand five hundred and twenty Square yards more or less about one thousand two hundred and eighty-nine Square yards whereof is liable to payment of land revenue to the Collector of Bombay, together with the messuage, tenement, bungalows, cook room, stable outhouses as well standing thereon, situate lying and being on the Parell Tank Road in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, the said Governmental land being registered by the Collector of Land Revenue, under old No. 86 and new No. 1626, and old survey No 4, new survey No. 2122, and the Bungalow being assessed by the Collector of assessment under F Ward Nos. 1106, 1107 (1) and 1107 (2), Street Nos. 31,35 & 35 A, and bounded on the North, by the property of heirs of Bomanji Jeejeebhoy deceased, on the South, by the land of Cursetji Nowrosji Wadia, on the East, by a passage and property belonging to Cursetji Nowrosji Wadia, and on the West, by the Parell Tank Road aforesaid.—Bombay, 9th August, 1899.

DARASHA BAZONJI.

For Messrs. EDGELOW, GULABCHAND & WADIA.
Attorneys for the Purchaser.

MORVI RAILWAY

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for SUPPLY of 1,800 tons best CARDIFF (POWELL'S DUFFRYN) COAL and 10 tons best foundry Coke delivered and weighed into wagons at Bhavnagar Bunder will be received by the undersigned upto 25th August, 1899.

1st Lot of not less than 300 tons to reach Bhavnagar Bunder by 1st October. 2nd Lot by 15th November, and last Lot not later than the end of December, 1899.

50 per cent. of payment will be made on Coal when weighed into Trucks and on receipt passed by store-keeper B. G. J. P. Railway, and balance on right, and true delivery at Bhavnagar Bunder.

Payment to be calculated on weight of Coal delivered into Trucks at Bhavnagar Bunder.

C. P. WHITE, C. E.
Ag. Manager and Ex. Engineer, Morvi railway.

Manager and Ex. Engr's office, dated Morvi, 5th August, 1899.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VI of 1882 and the Indian Companies (Memorandum of Association) Act XII of 1890

and

In the matter of the AGRA S. & W. MILLS, Co., Ld.,
J. A. G. GILMOUR and others.....Petitioners.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Petition has been presented to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, under the provisions of the Indian Companies (Memorandum of Association) Act XII of 1890 by the Directors of the above Co., for an order confirming a Special Resolution passed by the said Company, amending the Memorandum of Association of the said Co., by changing the place of the registered office of the Company from Bombay to Agra. All persons having any cause to show why the Special Resolution should not be confirmed are hereby required to attend at the Chambers of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Russell at the High Court House at 11-45 A. M., on THURSDAY, the 17th day of August, 1899, when in default of cause being so shown the said Special Resolution will be duly confirmed.—Dated this 26th day of July, 1899.

The Seal of the High Court of Bombay

L. N. BANAJI,
Prothonotary.

W. LANE,
The 28th day of July, 1899.
ALLAN F. TURNER, Esq.,
Petitioner's Attorney.

THE KHANGAUM COTTON PRESSING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

In accordance with a resolution passed at the Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders held on the 10th day of August, 1899, a DIVIDEND of Rs. 6-0 eighty per Share free of Income Tax, being 20 per cent on the paid up Capital will be made payable at the registered office of the Company, No. 121, Medow Street, on and after MONDAY, the 14th day of August, 1899, to the Registered Shareholders standing on the Register on the 10th day of August, 1899, on production of Share Certificates.

By Order of the Board,
BREUL & Co.
Secretaries and Managers.

The Khangaum Cotton Pressing Co., Ld.

Bombay 10th August, 1899.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

THE INDIAN EDITION of The New Premier Cycle Co.'s HELICAL TUBE BICYCLES can now be obtained, post free, on application to the Sole Agents.—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

COMPOUND NERVINE ELIXIR, one of the most powerful Tonics made, contains Coca, Damiana, Phosphorous and Nux Vomica. A sure remedy for Nervous Debility. Price Rs. 2-8 per bottle.—THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Espianade Road, Bombay.

AUSTRALIAN APPLES, from 8 annas to Rs. 1-8 per dozen.—ROGERS and Co., Hummum Street, Fort.

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100 RUPEES PRIZE.—Open to every body, nothing to pay. Apply for terms to the SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

TAILORING—Our stock is very large and exceptionally good value given for Cash. Tennis Flannel Suits, from Rs. 2-8: Dress Suits, Rs. 35: Dress Dinner Jackets, Rs. 40: Navy Blue Serge Suits, Rs. 35: Riding Breeches, Rs. 11-8. Trial orders are respectfully solicited.—ASQUITH and LORD, Apollo Street.

TYPE WRITER ACCESSORIES—Sole Agents for India for "MITTAG & VOLGER: Webster's Star Brand: Eilam's Automatic Duplicators, and Stencil Papers.—The BOMBAY TYPEWRITING Co., 14, Hornby Road, Bombay.

£2,000,000 POLICIES were issued by the STANDARD in 1898 being the largest amount in the History of the Company.—Apply STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, Bombay.

TO CAPITALISTS.—Banking Agency—Transactions strictly private. Special facilities and advice to Investors of Capital on Securities of Life Policies, Shares, Goods and Landed Properties, Loan granted on Security of Life Polices, Shares, Goods and Landed Properties. Partnership in profitable business arranged.—Apply "A," care of this paper.

WANTED for KARACHI...An INDENT CLERK well versed in Sundry Goods. None but experienced Clerks need apply. Apply to "148," care of this Paper.

WANTED, EMPLOYMENT—A YOUNG MAN (matriculated) age 23, seeks engagement as CLERK or COPYIST in any Railway, Mills, Presses, or Mercantile firm. Good handwriting, sober habits, and highest credentials, 5 years' previous experience, Good linguist, fluently conversant with Portuguese, Goanese, Tamil, Malyallum, Hindustani and Marathi, willing to travel to any part of India. Address "S A M," care of this Paper.

CLEARING STOCK of BREAKFAST size Cups and Saucers, neat pattern only, ans 3 per pair; also China Table and Cheese Plates, at Rs. 2-14 and Rs. 1-14 per doz. at SHROFF BROTHERS' Sale.

GRAND TEA CLEARANCE SALE.—Fresh and excellent ORANGE PEKOE TEA at As. 7 per lb., 50,000 lbs. in Stock.—Apply to A. H. SAPAT & Co., 239 Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—Season Teakwood Glass Door CUPBOARDS, suitable for Shops, Offices, and Libraries. Apply to N. B. DANTRA and Co., Tea and General Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

SOCIABLE BICYCLE, Dunlop Tyred, for two ladies or lady and gentleman side by side. Rs. 550.—Apply to the BOMBAY ELECTRIC Co., 9, Medows Street, Bombay.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants, Clerks, Peons, &c., &c., of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services (Army and Navy) as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Portuguese Servants for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Fee Rs. 2 each servant. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. N.B.—Beware of the so-called Registry Offices.

HIGH CLASS PORTRAITURE, executed in the permanent PLATINOTYPE process, giving soft and pleasing effects. BROMIDE OPALS, artistically finished in water colour, monochrome or oils. ENLARGEMENTS successfully produced from old or faded Photographs, by RAJA DEEN DAYAL AND SONS, at their Art Photographic Saloon, Bombay. For prices etc., apply to the MANAGER.

RECEIVED Keyless Lever Watches by H. J. Cooper of London.—STEFFENAUER and Co. Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12: Half-yearly Rs. 6: Quarterly Rs. 3: to Subscribers in Bombay, Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

TO BE LET.—BUNGALOW at Bandora Hill (Turkish Bath). Apply to MUKHI CASSAMBHAI MOOSA, Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan, Jail Road.

TO BE LET.—Furnished BUNGALOW near Land's End.—Apply to MUKHI CASSAMBHAI MOOSA, Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan, Jail Road.

FOUCHE & Co.—PRIVATE DETECTIVES under EUROPEANS only. Undertake every kind of detective and secret enquiry work:—(1). Divorce proceedings initiated. (2) Applications, Petitions or Memorials prepared and typed ready for transmission. (3) Houses and estates purchased and sold. (4) Missing friends traced. (5) Debts collected, Loans negotiated. (6) Partnerships arranged. (7) Persons watched. (8) The interests of the non-official classes watched, and abuses in administration brought to the notice of the constituted authorities in India and in England. Head Office,—No. 1, Main Street, Poona.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive. Contains valuable information, Revised and corrected up to date, Price, Rs. 5, with postage, Rs. 5-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 1900, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-0-2 per case, at Bombay and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-1-2 per case, at Bandora.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers.—In India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price, 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

VOICE from Madras.—C. Green, Esq., Retired Salt Officer and Secy. to Rajah Venecopam Bahadur, writes on 19th May, 1898:—I suffered with fever for 19 days and had two doctors in attendance, but their Medicines did me no good. I was then recommended to try Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and with few doses the fever left me and I have had no return of it since. Batliwalla and Co.'s Cholerai is as effective in Cholera as Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture are effective in fevers. It has never failed in cases of Cholera, and you are requested to send for its testimonials. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla and Co.'s Cholerai are sold everywhere, at Re. 1 per bottle, or are sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worlee, Dadur, Bombay, Discount to the Trade.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business in Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld.—CHAMPION BILLIARD CUES, carefully proportioned, perfect in materials and detail. Made any length, size and weight. Unaffected by climate.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY Neatly printed, Price 4 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SEEGER'S HAIR DYE—Instantaneous and Harmless. One preparation only. Three Shades, Black, Brown, Blond, Re. 1-12 per bottle. To be obtained from the Bombay Agents. THOMSON & TAYLOR, Esplanade Road.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 8 Annas, Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BUNGALOW
TO BE LET AT POONA.

ANOTHER BUNGALOW, at Bund River, Poona, (not furnished). Rent Very Moderate.
Apply to
MUKHI CASSUMBHAI MOOSA,
Estate Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan,
Jail Road, Bombay.

INDIAN INDUSTRY.
Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the
"Bombay Gazette"
And a Lecture by
BEAUCLERK,
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE,"
MESSRS. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.
MESSRS. THACKER SPINK and Co., Calcutta
MESSRS. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

BONA-FIDE AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT COLABA.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 11th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. are instructed by the Colaba Land and Mill Co., Ld., to sell by Public Auction, on the first floor of the premises occupied by the J. N. Petit Colaba Library, next to the Gun Carriage Factory, household furniture such as bedsteads, sofa, couches, chairs, tables, screens, lamps, looking glasses, cupboards, cooking pots, &c., &c.

This property will be on view three days before the sale.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 11th August, 1899.

MESSRS. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & CO., NO. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREET, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT DE SOUZA STREET, MANDVIE.

Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 11th August, 1899, at 4-30 p.m., on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Eknath Toosarm Londhey Bawa, of Ahandi, Taloka Kot, Zilla Poona, at present at Bombay, and on account and at the risk of Luxoomibai, widow of Ganpatrao Ranojee Mandia, by virtue of the power of sale contained in a mortgage deed dated 12th October 1896, the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying, and being at De Souza Street, Mandvi, outside the Fort, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 110 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under B Ward No. 1795, Street Nos. 124-128, and bounded on the east by De Souza Street, on the west by a sweeper's passage, on the north by the property of Guzrathi Punch, and on the south by a gully and the house of Dhunjee Jewraj.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Mr. Jamsetjee Cursetjee Cama, Solicitor, H. C., or the undersigned.

MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 11th August, 1899.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF FANCY GOODS.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 11th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Hummum Street, Fort, the following fancy goods, consisting of plain and mechanical toys, dressed dolls, leather and plush goods, rolled gold jewellery, fancy glass table ornaments, dressed pictures, Italian busts, electro-plated ware, China tea and dessert sets, etc.

The property is on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY at Naradevie Street, otherwise called Barbhaya Moholla, near the Old Choonam Kiln.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 11th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Thacker Ramjee Ebjee, the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Abdrehman bin Hassam Nudaff, the mortgagor, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 16th day of November, 1898, the following property, viz:—

All that piece of Government land, together with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the east side of Nagdevie Street, otherwise called Barbhya Moholla, at or near the old Choonam Kiln, outside the Fort, in the registration district and City of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 52 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 7-8, New No.—old Survey No. 1114 and new Survey No. 3014, and assessed by the Municipality formerly under No. 76 and now under Street Nos. 475, 477 and Ward B No. 2351, and bounded on the east by a sweeper's passage, on the west by the said Nagdevie Street or Barbhya Mohalla, on the north by a sweeper's passage, and on the south by the house of Rahimtoola Dosa, and which premises have been in the occupation of the tenants of the mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 12th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Esplanade Road, Fort, next to Messrs. Lawrence and Mayo, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, large size clock by James McCabe, Royal Exchange London English-made office table, handsome English-made mail phaeton by Silk and Son, handsome and powerful grey Arab horse, sets of single harness by Bunnett, square piano by Schiedmayer and Soehne, library press, cooking stove, etc., the property of A. G. Moses, Esq., proceeded to China.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

P. S.—The mail phaeton and horse will be on view from 9 to 11 a.m. and 5 to 7 p.m.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 13th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Furniture Bazar, Chukla Street, the whole of the stock-in-trade of Mr. Esmail Muljee, furniture merchant, closing business, consisting of single and double almirahs, ward robes, bookpress, clothes and gown presses, chest of drawers, tables, teapoys, easy chairs, brass and iron bedsteads, square piano, glassware and crockery, etc.

The property is now on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 14th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of white, grey, and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—

Furniture such as cup-boards, tables, chairs, writing, dressing and wash-hand tables, book and hat stands.

1 mahogany semi-grand piano by Broadwood.
1 mahogany square piano by Sundry.
1 D. B. pin fire gun in case, revolver, tantalus liquor-frame, and tea set.
1 dozen tins bicycle tyre renovator; good chance for cycle dealers.
1 large English-made iron safe on stand by R. M. Lord, 60 by 27 by 24 inches.

Remaining Japanese goods, consisting of four-fold screens representing Japanese art and view, Mikado jardiniers with stands, lacquered furniture for hall, such as tables, corner and wall brackets, panels, handkerchief and glove boxes, tea boxes, cabinets, trays, &c.

By order of the manufacturers—

24 dozens Perry and Co.'s Blue-black writing ink, 2¼, 12, 6, and 3 ozs.
57 dozens Perry and Co.'s Brilliant Red writing ink, 2¼, 14, 2 3 and 3 ozs.
57 dozens Perry and Co.'s Blue-black copying ink, 2¼, 14, 5 and 2 1-2 ozs.
Also 16 dozens Stephen's violet black copying ink, 24 ozs.
10 dozens Stephen's violet writing ink, 6 ozs.

By order of the concerned, and on account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor, Manomad Bharmull—

11 cases porcelain-ware, ex different steamers.
15 cases Bishop's lampwarp, ex Clan Grant.

AT 2 P.M.

A number of new and second-hand pneumatic bicycles for ladies and gents.

1 strong-built second-hand victoria.
1 serviceable miniature brougham.
1 second-hand office saigram.
1 strong light dog-cart.
1 second-hand mail phaeton.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

On TUESDAY, the 15th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Waudby Road, Esplanade, opposite the Bombay Gymkhana, the entire furniture of the Gymkhana Hotel, consisting of drawing, dining and bed room furniture, glass and crockery-ware, plated ware, full size slate billard table by Thurston, with balls, cues, gas lamps, etc., large marble top counter bar, sweet-toned square piano by Richard Lipp, lamps, copper utensils, etc.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

Also 2 lady's and gent's new pneumatic bicycles.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT DON TAD SECOND ROW, NOW CALLED JACKERIA MUSJID STREET.

On TUESDAY, the 15th inst. at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Mr. Cassanbhoy Nanji, the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Abdul Latiff Haji Peerbhoy, the mortgagor, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 17th day of December, 1896, the following property, viz:—

All that piece of land together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, at Don Tad Second Row, now called Jackeria Musjid Street, assessed by the Collector of Assessment, formerly under No. 139 in ward under ward No. 2140 and Street Nos. 331-338, and of the Pension and Tax under Collector's old Nos. 271-272, new Nos. 1872-1880, new Survey No. 2437 and old Survey Nos. 2586-87, containing by admeasurement 74 feet in length and 19 feet and 3 inches on the east side and 19 feet on the west side in breadth, be the same, little more or less, and bounded on the east by a sweeper's passage, on the west by the Don Tad Second Row aforesaid, now called Jackeria Musjid Street, on the north by the house of Aimabai, daughter of Memon Hajee Noor and Hajee Noor Mahomed and on the south by the house of Hajee Taleb Ismail.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Thakurdas, Duarami, Ca.ne, and Hormusjee, Attorneys for the mortgagee, or the undersigned.

A GOOD INVESTMENT FOR CAPITALISTS.

SALE OF THE KAISER-I-HIND FLOUR MILLS ON THE JAIL ROAD, OTHERWISE CALLED IMAMWADA STREET, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

On THURSDAY, the 24th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the Premises, by order of the mortgagees, Messrs. Khakibhai Hemani and Co., and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Ebrahimbhai Dossa and his sons, Allarakhia, Ibrahim, Meherali Ebrahim, Razai Ebrahim and Kasmali Ebrahim, the following valuable property, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage dated the 23rd day of September, 1897, and executed by the said Ebrahimbhai Dossa to the said mortgagees and a deed of assignment executed by the said Ebrahimbhai Dossa in favor of his sons.

All that piece of ground admeasuring 1,153 square yards or thereabouts, situate on the southern side of Jail Road otherwise called Imamwada Street, in Bhendy Bazar, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, together with the messuages or dwelling-houses, mill building sheds, outhouses and other erections standing thereon, and bounded on the east by the American Mission Chapel property, on the west by the property of Dadabhoy Pallonjee and Cowasjee Pallonjee, on the north by the said Imamwada Street, and on the south by a sweeper's passage, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 51, 788, new Nos. A 421, A 431, and A 452, old Survey Nos. 2341 and 2351 and new Survey Nos. 2-3073, and assessed by the Municipality under Ward B No. 3364, 3365 and 3367, and Street Nos. 1-2, and whereon said premises the said mortgagors are in the possession and occupation of the said Ebrahimbhai Dossa and his family, together with the boilers, engines, pump, conveying machine, mills, flour dressing machines and other machinery, scantlings, pullies, mill gearing and appliances in and about the said premises which are used as corn grinding mills, and are known by the name of Kaiser-I-Hind Flour Mills.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Smetham, Bland and Noble, solicitors for the mortgagee, at their office No. 15, Church Gate Street, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 11th August, 1899.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 12th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c.

Also a lot of medical books, consisting of science and art of surgery, diseases of India, diseases of the eye, science and practice of midwifery, hygiene and diseases of warm climates, dictionary of medicine, about 15 music books, &c., &c.

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 second-hand strong victoria, in very good order.
1 strong glass fronted miniature brougham.
1 handsome strong dog-cart, in good order.
1 chestnut Arab, quiet in harness.
1 grey pony, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 strong-built vis-a-vis, with grey Arab horse and harness, complete, in perfect order.
1 strong dyg-cart, with grey pony and harness, complete.

Property of the deceased Hindu gentleman—

1 English-built, nearly new, four-seated, open carriage, by Kesterton.
1 pair strong powerful grey Australian horses, about eight years old, very quiet, goes in single and double harness.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE JEWELLERY OF THE FIRM OF SHA CULLIANDASS KIRPARAM & SHA HARRIVALABHDASS CULLIANDASS.

Suit No. 370 of 1891.

Sha Narondass Culliandass
vs.
Sha Devidass Hurrivalabhdass and others.

Under instructions from L. N. Banajee, Esqr., the Receiver appointed in the above suit, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd inst., at 2 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the following very valuable diamond, pearl, ruby, sapphire and other kinds of jewellery.

1 very valuable "Veni" (head ornament), set with diamonds of first quality (old mine).
1 very valuable necklace, set with diamonds of first quality (old mine).
1 very valuable "Champakali"-shape necklace, set with brilliants of first quality (old mine).
1 large pearl button, weighing about 100 chows.
1 large pearl "Koojnee," weighing about 1,000 chows.
1 very valuable "Veni," set with brilliants.
1 very valuable "Katack" (head ornament), set with rubies, brilliants, and emeralds.
1 very valuable "Nagfen," set with rubies, emeralds, and diamonds.
1 very valuable diamond "Serpej" (head ornament).
1 very valuable cat's eye ring of the 1st quality.

A lot of very valuable rings, set with diamonds, rubies, emeralds, sapphire, &c., diamond earrings and pins, pearl sattara and kanthis, &c., &c., too numerous to describe.

The above will be on view at our room, from Wednesday, the 16th instant, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

N.B.—We invite particular attention of the public to come and see the above jewellery when on view.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT SEWREE, AT JACKERIA BUNDER ROAD.

On THURSDAY, the 24th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, under instructions from the mortgagee of the property, and on account and at the risk of Girdharidas Gunshiamdas, the mortgagor, the following property:—

All that piece of land or ground, partly hilly, containing by admeasurement 24,775 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 747, Collector's new No. 1237, and new Survey No. 2393, together with the messuages and tenements, namely, two chawls, three bungalows, two godowns, and one stable standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward Nos. 1117 (2), 1117 (3), 1289, 1290, 1291 (1), 1291 (2), 1291 (3), 1292 1292 (1), 1293 (1), 1293 (2), 1294, and 1295, and Street Nos. 45A, 45B, 217, 218, 219, 219A, 219B, 220, 221A, 221B, 221, 222, and 223, all which premises are situated at Sewree, in the city and registration district of Bombay, and are bounded on or towards the east by the property of Haji Mahomed Haji Abdul Karim, on or towards the south by the property of Jehangir Nusserwanjee Wadia, on or towards the east by the public road leading to Jackeria Bunder, and on or towards the west partly by the property of Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Tata and partly by the property of Cursetjee Nowrojee Wadia, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of tenants, and are now in the possession of the said mortgagee.

The said sale is being made under the power in that behalf reserved in the mortgage deed dated 7th January, 1899, and the property will be put up for sale either in one lot or more than one lot as the mortgagee shall deem best.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made to Messrs. Ardeser, Hormusjee, and Dinshaw, Attorneys for the mortgagee, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

On MONDAY, the 28th instant, at 3-30 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, 1 Marine Lines, the building materials of the bungalow known as Revd. Mr. Greig's house, together with the out-houses, stable, cook room, &c.

The above will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 11th August, 1899.

INSURANCES.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY
Funds in Government Securities only,
and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intermission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.
Secretary.

TO LOVERS OF ART.

THE establishment in the "First City in India" of a high class and fashionable Art Gallery, fitted up in the most approved and artistic style, where artists and their patrons can at all times meet to their mutual advantage, and to the advancement of Art itself, has been our desire for some years past; but the difficulties in the way of its fulfilment have been so great that the scheme has had to be abandoned—for the time being at least. We are persuaded that were we able to secure the influential support of those in high places and the help of lovers of Art in the Presidency, the Gallery would be a *fait accompli*. Another object of ours in wishing to form an Art Gallery is that we may be able to educate the native mind, and, by furnishing the people with an opportunity of viewing and comparing European work with the crude and absurd productions they have been accustomed to, cultivate a refined and more artistic taste in them. Surely this worthy desire ought to have the encouragement it deserves from all true lovers of Art!

In submitting our new Catalogue to the public, which can be obtained on application, we desire to place this object prominently before them, at the same time thanking them for the patronage and support they have already given us. It has enabled us to place the concern in some degree in as favoured a position as some of the leading Picture Dealers' establishments in London or Paris; so far, at least, as India is concerned.

A new feature, as will be seen in the present issue of the Catalogue, is that we have included all the different lines of business which we undertake in one and the same cover, whereas in former years they were printed in separate handbooks, leaflets, &c., necessitating a deal of needless repetition.

It has, therefore, been our endeavour to spare the public the tediousness of the task of looking through a number of separate prints for what they require, by compiling the present issue in as concise and handy a form as possible, adding to it an Index—a feature that was not possible to introduce in the former erratic sort of publications.

Of course, we are sensible of many defects in this our first venture: the principal one being the impossibility to embody in a trade catalogue a complete list of our stock of Engravings. We would, therefore, request those seeking any known engraving not enumerated herein to communicate with us.

We have, further, the pleasure of notifying our *clientele* of our removed into more spacious and conspicuous premises, the address of which we would ask them to kindly take particular note.

Hoping for a continuance of the esteemed patronage and support of our customers, and the public in general.

D. B. DINSHAW & CO.,

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BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, wants, and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

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NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £280,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

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The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

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BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remitt

NOTICES.

THOS. COOK AND SON.

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS OPENED and Interest allowed at Rates to be learned on application.

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SACCHARIN.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Undersigned, as the authorised representatives of Messrs. FAHLBERG LIST and Co., inventors of "SACCHARIN" are the SOLE PROPRIETORS of the word "SACCHARIN" used as a TRADE MARK or TRADE DESCRIPTION in India or any substitute for Sugar or other class of Food stuffs, and have been using the same in India and the East, as such Trade Mark or Trade Description for 7 years past.

Whereas certain persons have been recently importing substitutes for Sugar bearing the word "Saccharin," "Zuckerin," Saccharin or colorable imitations of the same. The public are hereby warned against such fraudulent and colorable imitations, and notice is given that proceedings will be taken against any person hereafter so infringing the said Trade Mark.

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Sole Agents in the East for Messrs. FAHLBERG LIST & Co.
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NOTICE.

A VACANCY EXISTS in the RANGOON PILOT SERVICE. Candidates must be over 23 years and under 35 years of age, and must possess a master's certificate of the Board of Trade, or a nautical Master's certificate to which the provisions of 52 and 53 Victoria, Chapter II, have been made applicable. Applications, which must be accompanied by a Medical Certificate from a Civil Surgeon as to physical fitness, especially as regards eyesight, and by certificates of service, and as to intelligence, good conduct and sobriety will be received by the undersigned up to 31st August, 1899.

The successful candidate will have to serve as a probationer on board the pilot vessel for a period of six months, on a salary of Rs. 150 a month, without extra allowances of any kind. After that period, if the Port Commissioners are satisfied with the probationer's conduct, he will be examined as to his fitness for, and, if successful, will receive a 4th grade (15 feet) license. After one year's service in that grade, he will be examined for, and if successful, will receive a 3rd grade (18 feet) license, and after 2 years satisfactory service in the 3rd grade, he will be promoted to the 4th grade of the 1st or full draft grade on a vacancy occurring.

Candidates who have already applied for the appointment are invited to apply again, and must fully agree to the terms of this advertisement.

J. D. DEANE,
Deputy Conservator of the Port.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY.

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BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

DEBENTURE LOAN, 1899.

WITH the SANCTION of the Government of India and under the provisions of Sections 29—42 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, and of Section 2 of Act I of 1881, the Trustees of the Port of Bombay intend to issue PORT TRUST DEBENTURES to the extent in the aggregate of Rs. 35 Lakhs.

As a condition to the issue of this Loan the Board reserve and set apart from the Debentures under Section 51A of the Bombay Port Trust Act Debentures to the aggregate nominal value of Rs. 11 Lakhs for the investment of balances belonging to the Port Trust and the rate at which the Port Trustees will take up the Debentures so reserved will be the average rate of the accepted tenders.

For the remaining Debentures to the extent of Rs. 24 lakhs tenders are invited from the public.

The Trustees reserve to themselves the right of refusing tenders if they consider the rates offered to be too low, but, subject to this reservation, allotments will be made in full to the highest Tenderers, and rateably to the Tenderers offering the lowest rate accepted by the Trustees.

These Debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500, as may be required; they will be repayable to holder in thirty years, and will bear interest at 4 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly.

2 per cent. of amount tendered to be deposited on application,

and the balance on or before SATURDAY, the 16th September 1899, from which date interest will accrue.

The deposit of 2 per cent. will be returned if no allotment is made, and it will be forfeited if an allotment is not fully taken up on the last date named.

Tenders will be received by the Secretary, Port Trust, up to one o'clock p.m. (gun fire), on TUESDAY, the 22nd August, 1899, and they will thereafter be opened in the presence of the Chairman of the Port Trust.

Printed forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Secretary, Port Trust.

Under Clause 41 of the Port Trust Act, 1879, the interest on these Debentures will form a charge on the Trustees' revenue PRIOR to the charge of interest on any portion of the Trustees' debt to Government which may, from time to time, be owing.

By order of the Trustees,
F. G. DUMAYNE,
Secretary.

Bombay, 11th July 1899.

DEBENTURE LOAN, 1899.

FORM OF TENDER.

I _____
hereby tender for Rupees _____
of Bombay Port Trust Debentures and agree to pay for the same, subject to the conditions advertised, at the rate of Rupees _____
Annas _____ for every Hundred Rupees allotted to me.

I enclose Rupees _____
and engage, if my offer be accepted, to pay to the account of the Trustees at the Bank of Bombay the balance of the allotment on or before the 16th September, 1899.

I require the amount in _____

Debentures of Rupees _____ each.

(Signature) _____

(Address) _____

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NEW SHIPMENT OF

TRICHINOPOLY CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

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They soothe leisure moments and anger disarm,
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots,
You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply unapproachable as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

SPECIAL REGARD FOR DUTIABLE WEIGHTS!!

...OR DE JAVAS.

...nded with so-called ...ewhere. These are the ...AL JAVAS.

...DITION,
...ST TOBACCO.
...S;"
...ADUBS."
Indian Brands.
...ARS.
...BIAS,"
...EMIRAMIS."
Choice.
...OOTS.
...NERS"
...os in

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c. & 1 bon.	1,240xd
Bank of Bengal	40,000	00	all	10 pr. ct.	1,215xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. cr.	1,140
Commercial	15,000	100	100	8 p.c.	99
Bank of India.	15,000		75		
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	25	all	3 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank..	40,000	£20	£20	10 pr. ct.	£39 1-
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	dol. 125	all	£1-10-0	£57 1-2
National Bank of India ...	40,000	£25	£12 1-2	8 pr. ct.	300

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Half yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dvd Rs5	200xd
Back Bay Baths.....	500	50	50	12	35
Badhan Pile...	5,000	100	100	12 pr ct	137
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation...	1,000	2,500	500	375	6,325
Do. New Issue.	500	37½	625	93¾	1,560
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld..	1,230	100	100	dvd 4	67
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.....	400	500	500	5 pr ct	500
Bombay Wool Mill	000	500	500	55	975
Deccan Paper Mills	1, 00	500	500	5 pr ct	200
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills ...	500	200	200	dvdRs10	210
Demi Coita & General Mills Co., Ld	2,000	250	250	9 p 16	530
Empire of India Life A. Co., Ld	292	500	50	...	56
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn....	5,000	00	10	10 pr. ct.	18
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	150
Kemp & Co. ...	4,000	200	175	21	368
Kurrachee Landing	50.	500	300	30	183
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	153xd
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	25
Napier foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance ...	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct	128
Phillips & Co.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs 6	43
Port Canning Co.....	6,000	00	1,000	25	515
Soundy & Co...	1,000	100	100	5	5
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	500	6	595
Thacker & Co..	1,500	100	100	dvd Rs 8	151xd
Telephone Co...	1,200	251	100	11	28

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Half yearly.	
Ahmedabad Advantage	70	1,000	900	Nil	...
Alliance	1,500	1,00	all	...	250
Anglo-Indian ...	1,350	...	0	Nil	...
Assur Veerjee Mill Ltd.	In all 2000 Shares of which 1692 have been allotted.	Rs. 500 each	Fully paid up	Rs. 25 Share	nom.
Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld.	...	1,000	1,000	60	38
Balary S. & W. Co., Ld. (delisted)	971	60	all	9 per ct.	1,000
Berar Manfg Co., Ld ...	2,750	550,000	20)	Rs. 15	200
Bombay United	90	1,00	1,0.0	Nil	460
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co....	90	500	500	dvdRs 20	480xd
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	500	1,000	1,000	...	90
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.9.	125
Bombay Woolen Manfg. Co. Ltd	650	1,000	1,000	10 per ct.	1,000
Central India..	1,000	500	500	dvdRs.30	1,305
China Mills Co. Ltd.	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.3.	5.0
City of Bombay Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.2.	725
Coimbatore S. and W	6,000	100	100	9 pr ct.	125
Connaught Mills	630	500	500	25	620
Comos Land & Mills	4,030	700	...	Rs. 10	417 1-2
Cowasjee Mills ..	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 2.	5.0
Currimbhoy Mill	85	1,000	1,000	dvdRs50	705
David Mill ..	1,400	500	500	dvdRs30	370
Dhuria Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvdRs30	255
Dhun Mills.....	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	1.0
Empress	2,100	500	500	Nil	375
Framjee Petit..	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	400
Hindustan	375	1,000	1,000	Nil	400
Hingunghat Mills	700	500	500	40	670
Howard and Buloughs ...	1,500	500	500	50	590
Hope Mills....	500	1,000	1,000	30	470
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	20	1,230
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Nil	250
Indian Manfg..	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd 30	685
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ltd...	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs 50	550
James Greaves,	1,100	500	500	25	530
Jaffer Ali	600	500	500	dvdRs 20	220
James Adamanufacturing Co.	1,500	250	250	Nil	160
Jewraj Balloo..	1,000	1,000	1,000	no dvd	500
Jupiter Mills Co., Ld.....	8,430	1,000	1,000	2.	315
Khandesh	7,500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs25	850
Khanguna Manfg. Co....	1,000	250	250	65	500xd
Khatau Maskunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdR.25	4.5
Loogoni	3,000	100	108	dvdRs.5	175
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	...	600
Lakhmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	700
Madras United	336	1,000	1,000	dvRs 100	2,775
Manamuxmee...	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	100
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	8,400	500	500	15 pr ct.	...
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dvd 70	2,070
Mohanlal K. Parekh G & Mfg Co. Ld., Amraoti	300	100	115	dvdRs15	...
Mazagon	5,000	250	...	dvdRs. 5	70
Morarji Goculdass	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60	1,520
Mysore S & M. Co., Ld	4,000	250	250	dvdRs15	200
Madura Mills ..	4,778	100	100	Nil	...
National	500	1,00.	1,0.0	Nil	pa 52
New Great Eastern.....	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 2.	150
Oriental	9,725	250	25	dva Nil	47 1-2
Presidency Mills. Co.(Ltd).	742	1,	1,000	dvdRs 30	820
Queen Mills ...	800	1,000	1,000	Rs.0	625
Ripon Mills ...	600	1,000	1,0.0	Nil	800
Saraswati Mills	1,250	500	200	Nil	500
Sassoon.....	1,50.	1,000	1,000	dvdRs20	625xd
Shalapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.5	1,830
Soonderdas ...	75.	1,000	1,000	Rs30	400
Southern India	1,00.	5.0	500	Nil	100
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	200	dvRs 12½	290
Sun allies, Ld.	1,200	250	2.0	Rs. 15	230
Standard Mills Co.	1,000	500	500	15	175
Star of India ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	660
Swadeshi Mills	2,000	500	500	dvdRs22½	660
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	500	dvdRs 20	325
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	500	1,000	1,000	50	...
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs 20	320
Venishanker Lukhmishanker Mill Co. Ld..	500	500	500	dvdRs40	410xd
Victoria Mills..	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	2125
Western India.	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvdRs50	375
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co. Ld.	400	50	all	dvdR-	25
Wadia Mills ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs15	...

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	...	...	...
B. B. & C. I. R. Co. New £12 Shares	...	£10	...	...	...
Ahmedabad Prantej Ry....	500	500	..	4 pr. ct.	625
Tapti Valley Ry. Co.....	500	500	...	4 pr. ct.	505

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle Wholesale depot, 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 40m. Sun sets, 6h. 30m. High water, 1-32m., 1-39a. Low water, 7-12m., 7-46a.

CRICKET.

Parsee-Presidency Cricket Match.

BAND NOTICE.—The Band of the 21st B. I., Marine Battalion, will not play at the Esplanade Band Stand, this evening.

MANECKJEE NUSSERWANJEE PETIT'S CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the last month was 4,468, the daily average being 144. The total of new patients was 669.

DEATH OF CENTENARIANS.—Farood Buhmard Khusnavyai, an Iranee Parsee, died at his residence, at Bellasis Road, on Wednesday, at the age of a hundred years. Another centenarian, a Mogul, named Aga Mahomed Sheenan, aged hundred and two years, died at his house, at Parel Road, on the same day.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Singapore, China and Japan, per extra s. s. Singapore, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 4 p.m., to-day.—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan, and Australia, per s. s. Valetta, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 1 p.m., on Wednesday, the 16th inst.

THE PARSEE FEVER HOSPITAL.—At a meeting of the hospital committee, held in the Sir Jamsetjee Parsee Benevolent Institution, on Wednesday, it was resolved to re-open the hospital to patients, when necessary, and to place it in charge of Dr. Sorabjee Nariman, M.D., who will, in consultation with the committee, appoint the house surgeon, nurses and other attendants.

ORIENTAL TRANSLATOR TO GOVERNMENT.—We learn that, on the termination in March next, of the term for which Mr. Mirza Abbas Ali Baig has been appointed Oriental Translator to Government, it has been decided to nominate Mr. P. H. Dastur, Presidency Magistrate, to the post. Mr. Baig will then in all likelihood be appointed a Presidency Magistrate.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A WOOD CHOPPER.—Mr. Allen F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, regarding the death of Gainoo Suddoo, a Hindu wood-chopper, aged twenty-two years. Deceased resided with one Bhanoo, a countryman of his at Pydhownes. About ten or twelve days ago Gainoo went to a wood-depot in the Fort in search of employment, and as the owner of the depot was in need of a man he took deceased in his employ, as a wood-chopper. About 4 p.m., that day, Gainoo was chopping a log of wood, when a piece of wood flew at him and struck him on the left knee, causing a bleeding wound thereon. Deceased applied a piece of paper to the wound and continued his work, that day. Two days after lock-jaw set in, when his friend took him to a Parsee medical practitioner, who advised his removal to a hospital. On the 7th instant, Gainoo was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where his condition grew worse, and he died on Wednesday. A verdict of accidental death in accordance with the above facts was recorded.

BURGLARIES IN THE NATIVE TOWN.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Ramsoordeo Ramborach, a Pardesee, was prosecuted by Inspector Sloane, before Mr. S.B. Spencer, on a charge of housebreaking and theft of currency notes and ornaments of the collective value of Rs. 1,079, belonging to Jehanghir Pestonji Khambatta. In January last the complainant's house at DeLisle Road, was broken into and the property mentioned above was stolen. A report was made to the police, and the latter made inquiries, but could find no trace of the burglars. On the 27th ultimo, a police jamedar, in consequence of certain information, arrested the accused, who made a statement and took the police to the house of a Bunia. The latter produced a box, which the accused opened with a duplicate key, which he carried with him. The box contained a gold ring which complainant identified as a portion of his property. The accused was convicted and sentenced to five months' rigorous imprisonment. The accused was then further charged before the same magistrate, with housebreaking and theft of ornaments of the collective value of Rs. 178, belonging to Shaik Imam Hoosein, a Mahomedan tinman, of Mazagon. The complainant's house was broken into on the night of the 6th June and the property stolen from several boxes. The accused was arrested on the 27th July last, and a watch valued at Rs. 4, which complainant identified as his own, was recovered from him. Accused was convicted and sentenced to a further term of two months' hard labour.

ALLEGED ATTEMPTED MURDER AT DHARAVIE.

On Wednesday night Malloo Soobana and Bhima Bhagoo, both Hindus, resident of Dharavie, were returning home from a liquor shop at Sion, when an altercation took place between the party, regarding some money which Bhima owed to Malloo. In the scuffle which followed the altercation, Bhima threw Maloo down on the ground and stabbed him with a pen-knife on the neck and left side of the chest, inflicting serious wounds at both the places. Bhima would have completed the terrible deed, but for the timely appearance of one Succaram Raju, who raised an alarm and ran to the rescue of the complainant. The assailant was disengaged, but he managed to clear off. The police were informed and the complainant was removed to the J. J. Hospital. The accused was subsequently arrested and the pen-knife was recovered from amongst some stones, where the man had thrown it, while running away. The complainant's condition at the hospital became dangerous and the house-surgeon considered it advisable to have the man's dying deposition recorded by a magistrate. Mr. S. B. Spencer, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, was immediately summoned and he took down the deposition. It was stated that accused owed complainant Rs. 10 and that the latter had been dunning him for the debt occasionally. At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, the accused was charged by Superintendent Standford before Mr. S. B. Spencer with attempting to murder Maloo Soobana. The case was remanded.

WANTED A MASONIC TRAIN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Allow me to speak through the medium of your paper the inconveniences endured by the first-class passengers who have to wait on the Victoria Terminus for nearly an hour or so, as there being no train after 9-15 p.m., on their return from the Masonic Hall. It would be a great boon to them if there was a train after 9-50 p.m., or so. Another more important circumstance is this that the native old-fashioned ladies of the same class shrink from sitting with the males. It would also become more convenient for them to keep a reserved compartment as is the case with the second.—Yours, &c.,

SCHOLIB.

CRICKET.

BROACH GYMKHANA vs. SURAT PARSEES.

This match was played at Broach, and resulted after a good game in a win for Broach by 14 runs, Mr. Cadell carried his bat through the Broach 1st innings. Scores:—

BROACH.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
P R Cadell, not out	81	b Bharucha	15
M Cama, c Pestonjee, b Bharucha	1	b Bharucha	2
J A Lakriwalla, b Bharucha	11	b Entee	8
P C Dungaji, c Baria, b Entee.	0	c Asher, b Entee	4
W H Lange, b Bharucha	0	c Moly, b Bharucha	10
T J R Thatcher, c Commissariatwalla, b Bharucha	0	b Entee	0
R R Dalal, c Bhujwalla, b Bharucha	2	c Mody, b Entee	0
Rev J C Blair, c Baria, b Bharucha	15	c Naserwanji, b Commissariatwalla	26
G Clarke, b Entee	5	c Naserwanji, b Entee.	2
K A Bala, b Bharucha	0	c Naserwanji, b Entee.	0
R M Dastur, b Entee	9	not out	0
Extra	1	Extras	7
Total	116	Total	75

SURAT PARSEES.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Commissariatwalla, b Bala	12	b Dastur	5
Naserwanji, b Bala	13	not out	8
Entee, b Dastur	14	b Bala	0
Baria, c Lakriwalla, b Dastur	11	b Dastur	23
Postwalla, b Bala	9	b Cama	6
Bharucha, run out	22	c Dastur, b Cama	0
Laher, b-o-w b Bala	2	c Dastur, b Cama	23
Zabwalla, run out	1	c Lakriwalla, b Dastur	5
Mody, b Bala	3	c Thatcher, b Bala	0
R Bhujwalla, b Dastur	0	st Lakriwalla, b Dastur	0
Manckji, not out	1	b Bala	2
Extras	9	Extras	8
Total	97	Total	80

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Cathurst, Countess Clanwilliam, Viscountess Exmouth Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning: When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure-head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CANDY.)

NOT OF SOUND DISPOSING MIND: A JUDGMENT REVERSED.

BHOWANISHANKER RUTTONJEE VS. RAMDAS THACKERSEY AND ANOTHER.

THIS was an appeal filed by the appellant Bhowanishanker against a decree of the 9th November, 1898, given by the Hon. Mr. Justice Strachey, refusing probate of the will of the deceased Hirabai, dated 4th February, 1897, propounded by the appellant Bhowanishanker. Mr. Macpherson, with Mr. Raikes, instructed by Messrs. Matubhai, Jamietram, and Madon, appeared for the appellant; while the Hon. Mr. Scott, with Mr. Anderson, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, Sayani and Co., represented the respondents.

The appellant had in this case applied for probate of a will, dated 4th February 1897, of the deceased Hirabai. The will was alleged to have been executed in the presence of the appellant's attorney Mr. Matubhai, and his managing clerk Virjee Dayabai. The respondents contended that the will propounded by the appellant was not in fact signed by the deceased; and if it was in fact so signed, she was not in a sound and disposing state of mind at the time of making her signature thereto, or else that having been in a weak condition of body and mind for some time before the date when the will was alleged to have been signed, she was induced to sign the same by the undue influence of the petitioners for probate or one of them. The suit was heard by Mr. Justice Strachey in November 1898; and after hearing the evidence for four days, his lordship delivered judgment, refusing probate of the will. His lordship believed the evidence of the attesting solicitors and his clerk as far as it went and held that the will was signed by the deceased, but having regard to the evidence of Dayal Muljee and Dr. Rustomjee Kootar, and following the rule laid down in Tyrrell vs. Painton, Mr. Justice Strachey held that the evidence adduced by the executors was not sufficient to prove that the testatrix was of sound disposing mind at the time she executed the will in question. His lordship also held that the respondents failed to prove that the signature of the deceased was procured by the undue influence of the appellant; and consequently probate was refused.

Against Mr. Justice Strachey's decision, Bhowanishanker appealed; and after hearing counsel, the judgment of the Appeal Court was delivered by the Chief Justice, reversing the decision of Mr. Justice Strachey.

The Chief Justice, in the course of his judgment, after referring to the facts of the case, remarked that there were four points raised by the respondents in this appeal; 1st, that the will propounded by the appellant was not executed by the deceased; 2nd, that the deceased was not of sound disposing mind; memory, and understanding; 3rd, that her signature to the will was procured by the undue influence of the petitioner; and 4th, that she did not know the contents of the will. As regarded the first point, there was, the Chief Justice thought, sufficient evidence to connect Hirabai with the execution of the will. The lower court had also found against the respondents, and the Chief Justice felt unable to dissent from the conclusion of Mr. Justice Strachey. As regarded undue influence, the *onus* was on the respondents. As to the condition of mind of the testatrix, the respondents' contention covered two points, the mental capacity of the deceased and her knowledge of the contents of the will. The latter point was not raised by the respondents in the lower court. Mr. Justice Strachey did not consider that issue was before him for consideration, as appeared from the fact of his following the case of Tyrrell vs. Painton. That case, said the Chief Justice, had nothing to do with the mental condition of the testatrix. The question, involved in that case was simply whether the testatrix knew the contents of the will? The lower court had not kept that distinction in mind. The Chief Justice remarked that it was important to pay attention to form in which issues were raised. If a distinct issue had been raised, further evidence might have been forthcoming. His lordship then separately dealt with the two points, was the testatrix of sound disposing mind, and did she know the contents of the will. After referring to the facts of the case, his lordship said the will was arranged to be executed on the 4th February. The lady came to Mr. Matubhai's office and executed the will on the groundfloor, as she was old and infirm and unable to go on the upper floor. The evidence was clear that the document was read over to her more than once. In considering the evidence as to the mental condition of the deceased, his lordship reviewed the evidence of Mr. Matubhai and Virjee, and remarked that the evidence against it was of a fishy character. After reviewing the evidence, the learned Chief Justice thought it was sufficiently established that the deceased was of sound mind. As to whether the deceased knew the contents of the will, no doubt the principles of Tyrrell vs. Painton were applicable on that point. The burden of proof was on the petitioner, and it had been discharged. It must be taken that the deceased did know what was contained in the document. The lady had one paramount desire, which was to secure her spiritual welfare. That was the governing motive of the testatrix. The court, therefore, came to the conclusion that the deceased knew the contents of the will, and allowed this appeal, the respondents to pay the costs of the suit and of the appeal.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE B. TYABJEE.)

THE LATE SIR THARIA TOPAN'S ESTATE.

SALEYMAHOMED JAFFERBHOY AND OTHERS VS. LADY JANBAI AND OTHERS.

THIS was an administration suit, and during the hearing of a rule *nisi* in connection with it, Mr. Anderson, who represented Lady Janbai and her sons, in proposing an arrangement for an arbitrator to be appointed to save further expenses in connection with the division of the property left under the will of the late Sir Tharia Topan, informed the court that, in connection with the legal proceedings that had already taken place, the solicitors of the parties had actually been paid Rs. 1,10,000 for their charges, while they had also other claims which had not up to the present been settled.

Mr. Macpherson, on the other hand, contended that the proposed arrangement would not dispose of the suit, and suggested that the best way to settle the whole matter in dispute would be to allow it to come on for hearing.

His lordship suggested that it would be better if one arbitrator could be agreed to by all the parties.

Mr. Anderson said he was not prepared to go back from the agreement which had been agreed to by his clients.

His lordship, in deciding the matter, said it had been asked that the agreements should be recorded and a decree passed under section 375 of the code. Having referred to the arguments of counsel on the rule, his lordship said that he felt that his hands were tied. He accordingly declined to make the rule absolute, and ordered each of the parties to pay their own costs.

"BABULNATH ON SHRAVANI MONDAYS."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It has been my sad lot to bring to the notice of the public a melancholy and unpleasant spectacle that can be witnessed by every honest observer that may visit the Babulnath temple on Shravani Mondays. On every Shravani Monday from morning till late in the night a crowd of Hindoo ladies and gentlemen is observed going to the Babulnath temple to offer their obeisance. There is a small verandah in the front of God Babulnath where both males and females are found struggling to have a glance at the God and here at this particular time one is presented with a lamentable, disgraceful and shocking sight.

The verandah, just alluded to, can hardly let 15 persons stand comfortably with a position to see the face of Babulnath, but in spite of this inconvenience and difficulty nearly 40 or 50 persons, men, women and children together, are seen fighting to seek the front. At this moment the mischief-mongers or the immoral men intentionally elbow their way through the ladies and derive pleasure by doing some mischief or shocking the moral feelings of the ladies by their stupid and indecent conduct. It is my firm conviction that these miserable beings beleaguer the temple with the express desire of insulting the ladies there in the manner just related. The purpose of my writing this letter is to appeal to the generosity of the Trustees of the temple to come to the rescue of the ladies' modesty and attempt to remove the present evil and obstacle by adopting some remedy. I may lay before the Trustees a most feasible and convenient suggestion to put down the prevailing mischief. They may fix a certain time separate for men and separate for women. Say for instance from 11 a.m. to 2 p.m. only ladies be allowed and again from 7 p.m. to 9, p.m., and the rest time for men.—Yours, &c.,

R. G. KOTHARE.

9, Newwady.

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ANJUMAN-E-ISLAM INSTITUTE

THE annual general meeting of the members of the Anjuman-e-Islam Institute was held, last evening, at the hall of the school premises on the Esplanade. The hon'ble Mr. Justice Badrudin Tyebji presided. The proceedings were conducted in Urdu language.

From the report read by the Secretary to the meeting, it appears that during the year under report there were 522 boys on the rolls as against 576 in the previous year. The average daily attendance was better than the preceding year. Out of the eight candidates who had presented themselves at the University examination, six were successful, four in the Matriculation and two in the School Final Examination. In consequence of a large number of boys, who had left Bombay during the plague epidemic of 1897, having failed to turn up, their names had to be struck off the rolls during the year under report. About eighteen boys were carried off by the plague and a few others had to leave the Institution in order to earn their livelihood, having lost their parents or guardians during the epidemic. Although the glooms of the plague continued during the year, they had lost much of the terrible aspect they presented during the year 1897 and the people generally used to it, the daily average attendance in the school was not so abnormally disturbed as in the first half of the preceding year. The Institution consisted of three branches, viz, the Anglo-Vernacular Central High School on the Esplanade; the Upper Primary School at Pydhownee and the Lower Primary School at Nagpada. During the year under report there were 370 admissions and 418 withrawals (exclusive of 84 transfers from one division to another and six passed at the University Examinations). There was some fall in the number of boys paying higher fees, which partly accounted for a fall in the revenue. The paying capacities of the several communities were nearly at the same level as in the previous year, Moguls and Memons standing at the top and Kookmies and Dakhnies at the bottom of the list. During the year the revenue derived from fees amounted to Rs 1389-13-6 as against Rs 1629-2 in the previous year. Any one can get free admission to the Anjuman Schools on producing a satisfactory certificate of poverty. This facility has made the Anjuman Schools very popular amongst poor classes. The Managing Committee are also helping six very poor boys, two of whom have passed the University examinations. A congratulatory address was presented by the Anjuman to Mr. Adamji Peerbhoy on his being appointed a Sheriff of Bombay. Mr. Adamji very kindly extended his charity by placing at the disposal of the Anjuman, a handsome donation of Rs, 5,000, with the object of founding such scholarships as might facilitate poor boys in prosecuting their studies. Another sum of Rs. 3000 was received from Mr. Haji Sulleman Shah Mahomed for a similar object. Mr. R. D. Prior, Educational Inspector, visited the school in November last and examined the classes in several subjects. He was well pleased with the results. The question of establishing a boarding house is still under consideration. A donation of Rs. 17,500 has been made by Messrs. Haji Mahomed and Haji

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1ST.—Will the Match be finished or drawn ?
2ND.—Winning Team.
3RD.—By how much ?

N. B.—Competitors who reply "Drawn" must state who will lead on the first innings and by how many runs.

Answers to be sent by 10 A. M., on FRIDAY, the 11 Instant, to the Editor, the "Indian Sporting Times," ("Times of India" office), who has kindly consented to scrutinise the same. The result will be advertised in the "Indian Sporting Times" of Sunday, the 13th idem, and the Bombay Daily papers of the 14th idem. The winner may send for the case from F. CORNAGLIA, Medows Street.

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*** 25 per cent must in all cases accompany V. P. orders—balance being drawn for against R. R.

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NOTES

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, AUGUST 10.

At yesterday's allotments of Indian Council Bills there were Rs. 33,20,000 allotted to Calcutta, Rs. 2,20,000 to Bombay, Rs. 2,50,000 to Madras, at 1s. 3 31-32d., the tenders thereat being accepted to the extent of 20 per cent. Of Telegraphic Transfers Rs. 2,10,000 were allotted to Calcutta, at 1s. 4d., at which rate 20 per cent of the tenders were accepted. Extra allotments of Bills were made of Rs. 40,000 to Calcutta, and Rs. 30,000 to Madras, at 1s. 4d. Exchange on India at 30 days' sight was 1-16d. higher at 1s. 3 3-4d.

Consols dropped 1-16 per cent. yesterday, to 105 11-16. French Rentes remained at 99 3-4 ; and Paris Exchange on London advanced 1-2 centime, to 25·24 1-2 fcs. Indian Sterling Loan continued at 112 1-2, and 3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Securities at £66 11-16. Bar Silver was unchanged at 27 3-4d. per oz. ; and in New York the price of the metal was still quoted at 60 1-2 cents per oz, with demand Exchange on London 1-4 cent. higher, at 4·86 dollars.

For Guzerat Yellow Rapeseed the quotation was 38s. per 416 lbs., August-September shipment, to Havre, business done via the Canal, market firm ; for Linseed, 40s. per 416 lbs., August-September shipment, to Amsterdam, business done via the Canal, in a firm market.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm yesterday, Surats quiet, Arrivals steady. The day's Sales were 10,000 bales, and the Imports 16,000 bales. Spot Mid.-Americans were quoted at 3 7-16d. per lb. ; and American Arrivals were 1·32d. higher, extreme quotations being 3 3-8d. per lb. for August delivery, and 3 5-16d. for December-January. The Manchester market was quiet.

Ready Mid.-Uplands advanced 1-16 cent in New York, to 6 1-4 cents per lb. ; August Futures 12 points, to 5·72 cents, and December 11 points, to 5·99 cents per lb. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 1,000 bales.

Locally, there has been a firm feeling in the cotton market to-day. The mills bought 2,600 bales ; and shippers, 600 bales. Forward quotations were given at Rs. 174 per candy for "Good" Broach, March delivery ; Rs. 140 1-2 for "Fully Good" Bengal, for January ; Rs. 150 for "Good" Bhownagar, for May.

The telegraphic advices from the districts received this morning report that there has been a general fall of rain, albeit a very meagre fall, ranging from 3 cents at Amraoti to 88 cents at Bellary. At the latter place agricultural operations can get a fair start now, and the little rain that has fallen has been so beneficial as to considerably improve the crops. In the other districts more rain is still required.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	1,437	bales.
Wheat	11,738	cwts.
Linseed	2,076	"
Rapeseed	10,755	"
Poppyseed	936	"
Castorseed	1,887	"
Rice	1,850	"

FREIGHTS are steady, with a little business reported.

EXCHANGE opened steady in tone at 1s. 3 31-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 4 5-32d. to 3-16d. for three months' sight Credits, rates remaining thereat throughout the day, with a moderate business passing both ways. Bank re-sales were reported to some extent, for August delivery, at 1s. 4d. and the market closed at the following level :—

Bank Bills on Demand ...1s. 3 31-32d.	per Rupee
Do. Telegraphic ...1s. 3 31-32d.	"
Credits 3 months' sight ...1s. 4 5-32d. to 3-16d.	"
Francs ...1·70 to 1·70 1-4	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Rates are steady at 100 7-16 for Money for 3 1-2 per cents, 100 3-8 for Account, and 94 for Threes.

SHARES.—There has been some movement reported in prices to-day, almost wholly in favour of buyers.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Open 1,491 1-4 Miles.

The following is the Statement of Traffic, week ending 29th July, 1899.

	Coaching Traffic. Receipts.	Merchandize and Mineral Traffic. Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total ...	1,78,186	2,80,559	8,381	4,67,136
Corresponding week last year. Open 1,491¼ Miles.	—	—	—	4,29,731
Increase				Rs. 37,405

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 22nd July, 1899, on 451 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	82,000	1,40,000	4,000	2,26,000
Or per mile of Railway	178	304	8	490
For previous 2 weeks of half-year	1,95,000	3,05,000	8,000	5,08,000
Total for 3 weeks ..	2,77,000	4,45,000	12,000	7,34,000
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	63,033	1,38,210	9,946	2,11,241
Per mile of Ry. do.	137	300	21	455
Total to corresponding date do.	2,39,190	5,33,618	11,931	7,84,769
Increase for the week				Rs. 14,759
Decrease to date				" 50,769

GODHRA-RUTLAM-NAGDA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 22nd July, 1899, on 141·14 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	3,000	12,300	30	15,330
Or per mile of Railway	22	87	..	109
For previous 2 weeks of half-year.	6,000	27,000	40	33,040
Total for 3 week	9,000	39,300	70	48,370
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	3,616	14,903	19	18,538
Per mile of Ry. do.	26	105	..	131
Total to corresponding date do.	11,612	66,982	550	79,144
Decrease for the week				Rs. 3,203
Ditto to date				" 30,774

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 22nd July, 1899, on 17·28 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	500	200	—	700
Or per mile of Railway	29	12	...	41
For previous 2 weeks of half-year.	850	500	..	1,350
Total for 3 weeks..	1,350	700	—	2050
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	351	117	—	468
Per mile of Ry. do.	20	7	..	27
Total to corresponding date do. ..	1,023	597		1,691
Increase for the week				Rs 232
Ditto to date				" 359

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATHS.

CAHILL-BYRNE—August 3, at Mutira, Teresa Ann "Dotsey," the dearly loved daughter of Mr D J Byrne, aged 25 years and nine days.

HARRIS—August 3, at "Alicemont," Simla, of a sudden and serious illness, Mary Anne Harris, widow of the late Mr A S Harris, of Lahore, aged 66 years.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, AUGUST 11, 1899.

THE Queen's Speech proroguing Parliament on Wednesday afternoon devotes unusual space to references to India. Her Majesty speaking of the rapid recovery of this country from famine, to the possibility of a recurrence of that calamity through failure of the rains, and of Her Royal regret that the plague remains unabated; but the grievances of the Uitlanders and to the danger caused thereby to the peace of South Africa occupied the first place in the Speech from the Throne. It is idle to attempt to ignore the significance of this pronouncement and of the prominence given to it. After the stereotyped and purely conventional statement that "My relations with Foreign Powers are friendly," comes the ominous declaration that "The position of British subjects in the Transvaal is inconsistant with the promises made of equal treatment whereon my grantiog internal independence to the Boers was founded, and the unrest caused thereby is a constant source of danger to the peace and prosperity of My Dominions in South Africa." These calculated words can have but one meaning—WAR. The almost casual reference to the negotiations in progress only emphasises the significance of the reference to "the constant danger to the peace and danger of My Dominions." Negotiations with the Transvaal Parliament, it is stated, are still proceeding There is no hint of hope or desire that they should result in a peaceful settlement. Nothing is said of the concessions in the franchise question which caused the "Times" to conclude that the crisis was at an end. The Royal utterance does not assume a more reassuring character in the light of the declaration of the Secretary of State for the Colonies in the House of Commons on the previous evening. In reply to a question, Mr. Chamberlain said that there was some truth in the statement that several regiments had been ordered to Natal, the Government of that Colony having made representations as to its defenceless condition. It was accordingly decided to send the reinforcements asked for. If there were any probability of the franchise and other concessions made by the Transvaal Government, leading to a settlement, it is not to be supposed that the Home Government would send regiments to South Africa simply to allay the unfounded fears of the Natal Government. When asked whether the reenforcements are being sent for the defence of Natal alone, Mr. Chamberlain characteristically replied that they are "For the defence of Natal, and all contingencies," That the Boer Government takes a serious view of the situation is shown by the passing of an amendment to the Constitution by the Volks-raad requiring all inhabitants without distinction to assist in the defence of the State in case of war. That in a European State would mean simply the *levee en masse*. In the Transvaal every Boer between the ages of sixteen and sixty is bound to obey the summons of the nearest Cornet to take the field to resist invasion. The application of that law to "all inhabitants without exception" would, if literally carried out, place the Uitlanders in line with the Burghers in defence of the Republic. But as it is certain that they would not obey the summons, the object of the law must be to force them to declare themselves on one side or the other. If they do not consent to be commandeered they will be expelled to Rand at the outbreak of hostilities. An exceptional law so calculated to breed bad blood, would not be passed while concession after concession is being made with a view to a settlement, if there were any reasons to believe that concessions might avail to stave off war. It has been plain for weeks past that the Colonial Secretary and Sir Alfred Milner were bent on reserving grounds of quarrel for certain contingencies—one of which we may take leave to imagine is the prorogation of Parliament, before an amicable settlement could be arrived at. Public sentiment in England does not actively favour war. But it has been obvious to every one who has followed the question through all its stages that there is in Johannesburg, in Natal, in certain districts of the Cape and in Rhodisia a very powerful and a very blatant war party that will be satisfied with nothing less than the disappearance of the South African Republic and the division of its spoils among the adventurous and the deserving. The outbreak of indignant wrath with which the innocent statement of the *Times* that the concession of retrospective and prospective of the franchise to all inhabitants of seven years standing, shows that the Uitlanders and their interested friends set no store on the franchise. They denounced Mr. Chamberlain as one of the unpatriotic ministers who surrendered to the Boers after Majuba and devoted him to everlasting infamy as the perpetrator of a worse surrender when he might have the means of expiating that shameful crime.

The Colonial Secretary, no doubt, drafted the paragraph in the Royal Speech devoted to the affairs of South Africa. That the usual course has been followed on the present occasion is placed beyond doubt when we note the similarity of his sounding phrase in the House of Commons that "the Transvaal poisons the whole atmosphere of South Africa," and that in the speech from the throne which refers to the Republic as a "constant source of danger to the peace and prosperity of My Dominions in South Africa." The idea is the same and the phrasing almost identical. It is sufficiently evident that Mr. Chamberlain is willing to wound. When a Minister in such a mood, has 40,000 men ready for all contingencies, he may very conscienciously make use of the opportunity he has done so much to prepare. It is true that the next paragraph in the Royal Speech refers with apparent approval, if without enthusiasm, to the establishment of a Tribunal of Arbitration to diminish the frequency of war. But then arbitration is barred in the controversy with the Transvaal Republic. There is nothing in that passage of Her Majesty's Gracious Speech to give pause to an ambitious Minister. We have spoken of the gracious references in the Speech to India. It is satisfactory to note that Her Majesty is apprised of the precautions already contemplated in view of a calamity which we all so earnestly desire may be averted. For the rest, the plague is still with us. Fortunately there is in Government House, Parel, an installation, which, of turned to full account by the people of India, could guarantee them as effectually against plague as vaccination guarantees them against small-pox. On this subject the addresses of Lord Sandhurst and of Major Bannerman to the assembly last night, present at the opening ceremony of the Laboratory provided by the Government of India, are messages of hope to all in danger of infection. Her Majesty's officers are serving the best interests of humanity in such work.

THE sixty-third report of the Bank of Bombay does not show phenomenal earnings for the half-year ending on the 30th June, that beat the record in the corresponding half-year of 1898. But as the President, Mr. Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy, explained, the rate of interest in Bombay in the first half of the present year ruled between four and seven per cent., the average being 6,342 per cent. In the two previous years the rate owing to the stringency of the money market was very high, and in the corresponding six months the earnings rose to the record figure of Rs. 17,69,000, including the three lakhs brought forward from the previous half year. Mr. S. M. Moses, then President was able to boast that the profits represented 35 per cent. per annum on the capital. This year the money market has been easy, money abundant, and the rate of interest moderate. The net profit was 8,68,698-14-8 which with the balance brought forward from December, made close upon ten lakhs. Taking into consideration the lower return for investments, the dulness of trade, and the presence of plague, which, if it has lost much of its terrors, was prevalent for a much longer term than last year, the President is fully justified in regarding the actual returns as satisfactory. There were no losses though the prolonged crisis through which the mill industry has been passing imposed caution in dealings with the mills. The directors were satisfied with the business done and the securities given. Last year when Government paper fell below par, a special reserve of six lakhs was constituted to meet the apparent loss. But as public securities recovered and are now above par—though yet below the price at which they formerly stood—the reserve fund has not been employed to adjust the depreciation which may be expected to disappear when the recommendations of the Currency Committee's report are carried out. We have the assurance of the Secretary of State for India that no time will be lost in carrying out the policy recommended and the speedy establishment of a gold currency. There can be little doubt that stable exchange between India and England will effect a further and a very considerable improvement in all public securities. Under these circumstances a portion only of the Special Reserve Fund will be applied to write down the value of the Bank's ordinary investments. The President took occasion to warn the shareholders against the misleading statements of anonymous correspondents. One of these addressed a letter to the *Financial News*, asserting that the Bank of Bombay held a block of sixty lakhs of the three per cent. loan, and that during the period of stringent money in 1897 and 1898 this was so much capital absolutely locked-up, and therefore unavailable for the regular business of the Bank. The misrepresentation has been republished in this country and is of course calculated to create a very false impression. As a matter of fact, none of the working capital of the Bank was locked up. The money invested in the three per cents. is part of the Reserve Fund which, under the terms of the Bank Act, can only be invested in public securities. Last year it was necessary to correct similar misrepresentations, resting, as such statements generally do, on incomplete knowledge of the facts. If correspondents would only take the trouble to verify their hasty impressions before writing to the papers they would better fulfil their duty to the public and to themselves.

Naturally, the decision of the Government, at long last, to lend a portion of the Treasury balances to the Presidency Banks at one per cent. less than the Bank rate, to assist them in financing the internal trade of the country, was referred to in terms of satisfaction, qualified indeed by a sense that it was withheld in a time of extreme pressure. That pressure was brought about largely by the measures of Government whether intentionally or not, had the direct and not altogether unwelcome result of creating stringency of the money market in the height of the busy season. The controversy was fought out with convincing logic by the late Mr. J. H. Sleigh, who forcibly urged that the swollen balances in the treasuries were withdrawn in the form of taxes from the ordinary circulation of the country, and that there was a moral obligation vesting on the Government not to allow the reserves to remain idle while trade of the community was crippled for want of ready money to send produce from the interior to the sea for export. This claim was contested by Sir James Westland who appeared to believe that the duty of financing the internal trade devolved on the Exchange Banks which as every school boy knows nuance not the internal but the foreign trade of the country. Sir James was eventually convinced, but rather late in the day, and somewhat against his will. The President recognises in this tardy concession a safety valve for credit in times of unusual stringency in the money market. The conditions secure all the profit for the Government, which will obtain good value for money that would otherwise lie idle, while the Banks have to take all risk and provide the machinery for lending and recovery at a miserable one per cent. Still even the one per cent. was peremptorily refused as something exorbitant when it was asked for by Mr. Sleigh. We are glad to see that alike in the report and in the President's address the invaluable services rendered to the Bank by the late Secretary and Treasurer receive due recognition. Happily a highly competent successor has been found in Mr. Begbie, who had long experience of every branch of the Bank's operations and has ably filled the duties of Secretary and Treasurer in Mr. Sleigh's absence. There is full confidence that this great institution will prosper in the future as in the past, whether as the Bank of Bombay or as an important branch of the Bank of India, foreshadowed in the Secretary of State's budget speech. It is yet to be considered whether the analogy of the Bank of England is not more specious than sound as a guide for India, which is more vast and less homogeneous than England. That is a question that will require great consideration and we will not now discuss it. Mr. Ahmedbhai, it may be mentioned, is the first Native chairman of the Bank, and his appointment as the chairman is in the fitness of things, for he is connected with the institution from its commencement. He was invited by Mr. Cleveland and others to join them in their endeavours to promote and float the New Bank of Bombay, when negotiations were being carried on by the late Mr. Sorabji Bengalee to amalgamate the old Bank with the Bank of Bengal and establish a branch in Bombay. Owing to the untiring efforts of the sanguine promoters of the new Bank of Bombay, the present concern was started and it has more than fulfilled the expectations then formed even by its supporters. The shares, which at first were at discount of two per cent, steadily began to rise and ultimately rose to fourteen hundred, the full paid-up value being only five hundred. Besides paying a handsome dividend of ten to twelve per cent. every year, the directors have built up a reserve fund of seventy lakhs of rupees.

THE Presidency match which will be commenced this morning loses none of its interest as the years roll by. The personnel of the teams, their individual abilities with bat and ball, and speculations as to the result have been the principal topics of conversation during the week. The Presidency team has undergone alteration, neither Messrs. Jardine or Raikes being able to play, and their places are filled by Captain Usborne and Lieutenant Dease. The former is not so good a batsman as Mr. Jardine, but he knows the game both before and behind the stumps, while we prefer Mr. Dease to Mr. Raikes. The latter is a good bowler but his form is unknown this year, and practice with the ball is quite as necessary as with the bat. Experience has proved over and over again that the men on a representative side should be there because of the deeds of the present and not on account of a past reputation. There seems to be little doubt that the present is a finer cricketing combination than has been got together for some time. We have every faith in the team which has been chosen to do battle, and when the names are regarded it seems a side of glorious possibilities. The batting strength is undoubted, seven of the men being reliable batsmen, and the others will doubtless be able to add their contribution to the general total. In the bowling department there is great variety of resource, and particularly in this branch are the Englishmen stronger than the Parsees. The latter are very unfortunate in not being able to have the assistance of Billimoria, and it is rumoured that Mehta will be prevented from taking the field. The loss of the first named means a great deal, as in both bowling and batting he is at the top of his side. The Parsee side includes four players who are new to these contests, and if they can divest themselves of anything approaching funk they will be not the least worthy representatives of their countrymen. Owing to the amount of rain which has fallen the wicket will be inclined to play slow, and as the sun dries it its difficulties will test the qualities of the batsmen. The luck in the spin of the coin will be an immense advantage. Cricket is a dangerous subject on which to venture a prophesy, but, at any rate, on paper the odds look rather in favour of the Presidency team.

MR. A. LUCAS, I. C. S., has been allowed to return to duty.

THERE were 3 cases and 2 deaths from cholera in Karachi on the 5th instant.

SECOND LIEUTENANT R. T. E. L. FORREST, B. B. and C.I. Volunteers, is promoted to Lieutenant.

CAPTAIN A. E. S. SEARLE, I. S. C., has been appointed for plague duty at Poona.

THE Rev. Alan Cant, has been appointed Chaplain, Church of Scotland, Karachi.

CAPTAIN W. G. WILSON, Bombay Volunteer Artillery, has been gazetted Major, to complete the establishment.

MR. E. H. AITKEN, has been appointed Chief Account Officer of Customs, Salt and Opium, Bombay, vice Mr. N. R. Oliver, deceased.

MR. W. E. YOUNG, Second Assistant Collector, has been appointed to act as First Assistant Collector of Customs, Bombay.

THE sugarcane crop in the Lower Provinces is expected to yield a normal outturn during the current year.

LAST night, at the Gaiety Theatre, the members of the Thespian Club gave a performance of "Pygmalion and Galatea," and an account of the piece will appear in our next issue.

MAJOR MACONCHY, 3rd Sikhs, is likely to officiate as Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General, Intelligence Department, vice Major Kemball proceeding on leave.

MR. W. E. JARDINE, 1st Assistant to the Agent, Governor-General in Central India, is granted privilege for two months and 26 days. Captain C. J. Windham, I. S. C., acts temporarily for Mr. Jardine.

MR. J. TATE, M. Inst. C. E., has been appointed Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government in the Public Works Department, vice the Hon. Mr. S. B. Doig, who has been permitted to retire.

THE Government of the United States of Brazil has appointed Mr. Sertorio Coelho junior to the post of Consular Agent in Portuguese India, residing at New Goa.

A CONSIDERABLE number of cases of cholera and several deaths having occurred among the 17th Bengal Lancers at Mian Mir, the regiment has moved out into camp.

MR. G. A. GAMMIE has been appointed Professor of Botany and Agriculture, College of Science, Poona, and officer in charge of the Botanical Survey of the Bombay Presidency, vice Mr. G. M. Woodrow retired.

BALANCES held in cash in the Civil Treasuries of the Government of India and at credit of the Government in the Presidency Banks and their Branches on the last day of July 1897, Rs. 9,25,30,000 ; 1898, Rs. 14,97,82,000 ; 1899, Rs. 16,84,15,000.

VERY extensive alterations are about to be carried out at Tanjore Railway Station, which has been found to be altogether unsuited under present conditions of traffic. A sum of Rs. 4,01,353 has been sanctioned by Government for remodelling the existing arrangements.

LAST evening, H. E. Lord Sandhurst performed the ceremony of opening the Bacteriological Laboratory, at present removed to Government House, Parel. A large party consisting of influential European and Native ladies and gentlemen was invited to witness the proceedings.

MR. FRANCIS ALEXANDER SLACK, Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal, General, Revenue, and Statistical Departments, and Khan Bahadur Maulvi Delawar Hoosein Ahmed, Inspectors-General of Registration, Bengal, are appointed members of the Bengal Legislative Council.

THE North-West Frontier has now been brought into direct telegraphic communication with the headquarters of the Imperial and Local Governments and the Punjab Command, by the recent completion of a special wire from Simla to Peshawar, via Rawalpindi and Murree. This will expedite messages and relieve the Lahore line.

Police, a year ago a Malabar Tiya reported to the On enquiry it transpired that the man had on the previous night murdered his brother, who was believed to have killed the complainant's children by the help of incantations and had also threatened to kill him within 40 days.

THE Madras Railway has apparently found the aloe fencing which has hitherto existed along its line far from satisfactory. Accordingly, Government has sanctioned an estimate for replacing some of it by wire fencing, and it is the intention of the Railway to gradually substitute the one for the other all along the line.

WORK on the Mandalay Canal, the only big productive irrigation work in Burma, proceeds slowly. Its construction was sanctioned in 1896 at a cost of Rs. 32 lakhs, but only Rs. 6 1-2 lakhs had been expended to the end of 1897-98. Earthwork on the first thirty-one miles is reported about one-third done, but great difficulties have been experienced owing to the hardness of the soil. Surveys have been made for four other canals in Shwebo, Won, Yen, and Yenatna.

M. ANTOINE DRUET an artist whose name has become pretty well-known in India during the last few years, is now engaged in Simla on a huge canvas representing the arrival of Lord Curzon in Calcutta. The artist's idea is that all the leading members of the Administration, civil and military, should find a place in the picture, and what it loses in historic accuracy it will gain in interest by the inclusion of as many of the leading Indian Chiefs and nobles as M. Druet can persuade to send in their photographs.

MR. ST. JOHN BUCHAN, Examiner of Public Works and Railway Accounts to the Government of Mysore, is, the Bangalore *Daily Post* understands, again putting forward his claims to the Earldom of Buchan, which two other gentlemen are also claiming. He bases his claim on the ground that he is the only male descendant of the late Colonel Buchan, of the 44th Regiment N. I., who died suddenly of apoplexy at Ellore, in 1808. The Colonel was a scion of the once illustrious house of Buchan.

AMONG the papers filed in the Special Magistrate's Court, Satur, in the Chinniapuram Riot Case, is the petition of the Nadars of the village (which was posted at Madura on the 5th June, by the Rev. F. Schad) to the Deputy Magistrate. Srivilliputtur Division, in which the Nadars described the seriousness of the danger that threatened them and craved for Police help. The petition was duly received at the office of the Deputy Magistrate on the 7th June (i.e., a day previous to the sack of Chinniapuram) but curiously enough, as appears from his endorsement thereon, was not brought to the notice of the Deputy Magistrate till the 12th June! It should be interesting to know what became of the petitions sent to the District Magistrate and the Superintendent of Police.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending Aug. was 607, giving a death-rate of 36·13 per annum per thousand as against 38·91 the corresponding period of last year, and 40·75 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 51 died from fevers ; 75, plague ; 6, small-pox ; 11, measles ; 2, cholera ; 1 leprosy ; 84, phthisis ; 43, diseases of the nervous system ; 85, affections of the respiratory organs ; 44, diarrhœa ; 20 dysentery ; 36, still-born ; 33, old age and debility ; 8, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows :—Jain, 23 ; Brahmin, 17 ; Lingaet, 1 ; Bhattia, 3 ; Hindu of other caste, 300 ; Hindu outcaste, 61 ; Musalman, 145 ; Parsee, 27 ; Jew, 3 ; Native Christian, 17 ; Eurasian, 5 ; European, 3 ; Negro-African 2. The total number of births was 226 as against 255 the corresponding period of last year, and 335 the average over the past five years.

NOTWITHSTANDING the fact that the East Coast Railway was opened for traffic throughout that portion of it which lies within the Presidency during the last few months of the last year (1898-99), and thus 232 miles were added and the length (2,903 miles) open for traffic within the Presidency at the beginning of the year, there was a decrease in the volume of traffic under each of the three main groups (imports, exports, and internal) under which the rail-borne trade is recorded, the amount being 48,261 thousands of maunds, as against 51,331 thousands of maunds the previous year. The decrease in the imports was chiefly due to the falling off in the quantity of coal imported ; that of the exports largely on account of smaller exports of grain ; whilst the smaller trade in grain also accounted for the greater part of the falling off in the traffic carried on between different parts of the Presidency.

At the meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation held yesterday, sanction was given to the renewal of the agreement with the Bombay Telephone Company, Limited, for establishing and maintaining telephonic communication with the municipal stations for a period of three years from 1st April 1899 on the same terms as before. On the motion of Mr. Sundernath D. Khote, letters from the City Improvement Trust and the Government, regarding open spaces in the Fort and Marine Lines, now used for recreation, were referred for report to a committee of the Corporation, consisting of Professor Muller, Mr. Lund, Mr. Macdonald, the Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta, and Mr. C. N. Wadia. Mr. Sundernath Khote next moved that the Foras Road market, being not much in request, should be closed, and the building appropriated for some useful purpose. At the advice of Mr. Mehta, the matter was referred to the Commissioner for report.

THE report of the governors of Wellington College for 1893, with the accounts, has been issued as a parliamentary paper. The report states that during the year the average number of foundationers being educated at the college was 87, the number on Dec. 31, 1898, being 86. The average number of non-foundationers during the period was 393, of whom 307 were paying the full rate of charge and 86 were paying at the reduced rates as sons of officers The amounts show that the revenue was 38,325*l.*, and the balance of profit on the year was 3,568*l.* The total assets, exclusive of lands and buildings, amounted on Dec. 31 to 127,770*l.*

IT is a well-known fact in connection with steam navigation, that a modern cargo steamer, with coal at 20s. per ton, is able to carry 100 tons of paying load one mile for 377d. for coal alone, or 7-8l. if the cost of working the ship and insurance be included. Railway transport is considerably dearer in fuel and in everything else. To haul 100 tons of paying load for one mile on an ordinary railway line, at ordinary coal prices, costs 57d. for that item alone, while the whole working cost, taking it at 50 per cent. of gross receipts, would be 1 1d. per mile for haulage. Traction engines cost about 3d. and horse haulage about per ton per mile under normal conditions. But 1854, marine engines had never been made consumed less than 4 1-2lbs. of coal h. p. per hour, which is practi much as the fuel consumption

THE industrial combinati Matallic Bedstead Asse agent to Antwerp to i rival industry recent Association, which i of the manufactur lands, has for its u and the checking ployed by the sev success under certa It was announced n steads maintained i to have encouraged industry in Belgiu ham the other day th enterprise was pres sociation need not given in support tory would have years before the bedsteads at low Association. T and the syndi was reported ance of the been address on bedsteads the exports yet been request sh abandone meeting, per cent cover th facture

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE TRANSVAAL CRISIS.

MORE TROOPS FOR THE CAPE.

LONDON, Aug. 10.

A detachment of the 15th Hussars has been ordered to the Cape and sails on the 23rd instant.

THE PRESS ON THE "SIGNIFICANT LANGUAGE" OF THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

The newspapers in discussing the Queen's speech generally applaud the significant language in regard to the Transvaal question.

The "Daily Chronicle" alone charges Mr. Chamberlain with forcing on a war with the Boers.

NEWS FROM PRETORIA.

The latest news from Pretoria states that possibly a week will elapse before a reply is received relative to the enquiry sent.

CRICKET NEWS.

Aug. 9.

The Australians have beaten Warwickshire by nine wickets.

Middlesex has beaten Somersetshire by an innings and 26 runs.

Essex has beaten Leicestershire by an innings and 223 runs.

Hampshire has beaten Derbyshire by nine wickets.

The following matches resulted in a draw :—

Yorkshire v. Worcestershire, Gloucester v. Sussex, Surrey v. Nottinghamshire, and Kent v. Lancashire.

THE PUBLIC WORKS SECRETARIAT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 10.

We understand that the proposal that the Public Works Secretariat should remain in Calcutta, all year round, has been recently under the consideration of the Government of India. It has been negatived, however, as efficiency could not be maintained, if offices were separated during summer from their departmental chiefs, who must necessarily be at the head-quarters of the Government of India. Move of the Public Works Offices to Calcutta, this year, therefore, is only in the ordinary course, and they will return to Simla at the end of cold season, as usual.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA OFFICES.

Though the offices nominally re-open in Calcutta on the 30th October, business will continue to be also transacted in Simla, this year; with Home Department until 31st October; with Military Department until 10th November; and with Finance department until 4th November; the P. W. D. and Revenue, and Agriculture Department closing in Simla on 28th October.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Colonel Prichett, temporarily commanding Oudh District, has been granted two months' leave, from the 18th, Colonel Richardson, now commanding Cawnpore, officiating.

Colonel Hill, Assistant Adjutant-General, Musketry, Simla, has been granted three months' leave home.

Major Wilson, 2nd Royal Irish Fusellers, has applied to retire.

Lieuteant Barry, 2nd Bengal Infantry, is detailed for plague duty, at Poona.

Veterinary-Captain T. A. Braddell, is gazetted to officiate Inspecting Veterary Officer, head-quarters, Bombay Command, vice Mr. Adams, on leave.

SIMLA FINE ARTS EXHIBITION.

The following is the prize list at the Simla Fine Arts Exhibition :—The Viceroy's prize won by Mr. E. D. Mackenzie. Lady Curzon's prize won by Sir A. Talbot. The Lieutenant Governor's prize won by Mrs. Barber. Society's prize for Oils won by Mrs. Williamson. The Commander-in-Chief's prize won by Captain Dixon. Society's water colours prize won by Lieutenant-Colonel O. C. Radford. Colonel Gardiner's prize won by Major C. L. Wilson. Society's second water colours prize won by Mrs. Cunliffe. Lady Mackworth Young's prize won by Mrs. Campbell Thompson. Sir Edwin Collin's children's prizes won by Miss E. Harman, Miss B. Yeoman, Miss A. M. Radford, and Miss E. Wace. Sir Edwin Collin's prize for military subjects won by Captain Dixon. Mr. Rivaz's prize won by Mrs. Barber. Mr. Raleigh's prize won by Mr. Poole. Society's oil portrait prize won by Mr. Dixon. Mr. Fillingham's prize won by Mrs. Cunliffe. Mr. Upcott's prize won by Mr. F. B. Bryant. Messrs. Kellner's prize won by Mrs. Cowper. Society's native artists' prizes won by Messrs. Pestonjee Bomanjee and M. F. Pithawala.

PROSPECTS OF RAIN.

The famine-threatened areas of Deccan and Central Provinces seem at last upon the point of receiving good rain, though little has yet fallen in Bombay and Deccan, while Central Provinces have only received few insignificant showers. Storm, however, is making its way inland, from the Bay of Bengal, and very heavy rain is falling all along the West Coast, and is expected to extend inland.

THE PESTILENCE IN POONA.

POONA, Aug. 10

There were 168 cases and 131 deaths recorded in the city, with a total mortality of 153; in Sukerwar Peith 35 cases and 26 deaths; in Kasba 22 cases and 17 deaths; in Nana's Peith 21 cases and 26 deaths; in Rawiwar 17 cases and 7 deaths; and in Vetal Peith 10 cases and 6 deaths.

In the Cantonment there are 25 cases and 22 deaths, in the suburban 5 cases and 2 deaths, and in the district 28 cases and 27 deaths.

Good many cases occurred in the City Police Force.

Govgrnment has asked a loan of Rs. 14,000 in order to build temporary huts and have also asked a loan of 150 tents for segregation.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, Aug. 9.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Graham arrived here this afternoon.

SUEZ, Aug. 10.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Arcadia, with the outward mails of the 4 instant, left here at 3 a.m. to-day.

KARACHI, Aug. 10.

The Austrian Lloyd's s.s. Silesia, from Bombay, sailed for Trieste, this morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Aug. 9.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats quiet.

Good Bhownuggur, 2 21-32.

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	105 11-16
3 per cent. Rentes	99 3-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	112 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	90 11-16
Bar Silver	27 3-4

The sum of about £175,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

ART, MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

PICTURES AND PORCELAIN.

MR. FARJEON'S NEW OPERA.

LONDON, July 21.

Messrs. Christie's sales on Friday and Saturday comprised the collection of old Sevres, Dresden, and other porcelain and French decorative objects, the property of the Duchesse di Santo Teodoro, and objects of art from various private sources; and also the modern pictures and drawings of Sir William Eden, Bart., and early English pictures and works of the old masters from different private collections. The objects of art and decorative included two cylindrical vases, enamelled with large figures and a banana tree in colours on powdered-blue ground, pencilled with gold, 17 1-2 in. high, £60 (Sparks); a pair of old Nankin bottles, pear shaped, painted with Vandyke ornaments and with a lady in a garden, 9 1-2 in. high, 54gs. (Lacey); an oblong Battersea enamel casket, containing three caddies, painted with classical landscapes, ruins, figures and cattle in pale pink borders, 8 1-2 in. long, 5 in. high, £100 (Partridge.) The pictures included the following: H. McCulloch, R.S.A., Loch Katrine, 1866, 300gs. (Longden); W. Mulier, a landscape, after a shower, with a rainbow, a boy with white mice and two children in the background, by W. Collins, 30 in. by 48 in. 400 gs. (Norris): G. Romney, head of a lady, turned to the left, 14 1-2 in. by 12 in., 190gs. (Burgess); E. Vervoeckhoven, sheep on the downs, near the Scheldt 1878, 47 in. by 114 in., 755 gs.—this picture was formerly the property of Mr. E. T. Hooley; B. W. Leader, sand dunes, 1891, 584gs. (Walters); Jan Van Beers, "A Jester," 13 1-2in. by 9in., 62gs. (Ryder); Sir H. Rasburn, portrait of Mrs. Renny Strachan, of Seaton and Tarrie Forfarshire, in white dress with red robe, 30in. by 25in., 850gs. (Colnaghi and Co.)

The programme for the last week of M. Coquelin's season at the Adelphi was so arranged as to present all the varied phases of that great actor's talent. He repeated his performances in "Cyrano de Bergerac," "Tartuffe," and "Mlle. de la Seigliere"; he appeared also as the bourgeois Poirier in "Le Gendre de M. Poirier," as the old butler, Noel, in "La Joie Fait Peur," and as Mascarille in "Les Precieuses Ridicules," and he gave varied specimens of his powers as a reciter. It was announced that the entertainment would conclude on Friday evening with a monologue. But the audience were so delighted with his delivery of a whimsical little piece called "Le Conte du Garde," that M. Coquelin had to recite again and again, and he might have gone on probably for hours had his patience been equal to that of his auditors. As to his memory, no one ever feels that that can break down. Of the other pieces he gave, the prettiest was "La Brouette" ("The Wheelbarrow"). It was a semi-mystical, piece in verse, relating how a poor peasant woman was trying to take home to her sick grandchild some sunshine in a wheelbarrow. The introduction into the narrative of Our Lord and Saint Peter seemed, at first sight, somewhat irreverent, but the subject was so delicately handled that the impression soon wore off. "The woman is mad," says St. Peter. Not so, says Our Lord, her faith is the measure of her love for the child." And as the woman wheels her barrow behind the sunbeams no longer dart in and out. She makes her way to her dark and gloomy hut, and as she goes she pushes before her a barrowful of sunshine like liquid gold. Perhaps this may seem puerile in sober prose. In verse, and verse delivered with all M. Coquelin's insidious art, it proved extremely touching. Not so touching though as M. Coquelin's old butler in that little masterpiece of wit, humour, and pathos, "La Joie Fait Peur."

Who that has ever seen M. Coquelin in this can forget the fright of the faithful old servitor who, after declaring on his honour that he would not be in the least surprised at the return of his young master—supposed to have been drowned at sea—suddenly sees the young man appear before him. An inferior actor in this scene would utter violent exclamations. M. Coquelin knows that an emotion so great as that which the old man is supposed to experience is inarticulate. He staggers, turns pale (or seems to do so, as Betterton did in "Hamlet" when he saw the ghost), tries to speak, but can utter no sound, passes his hands overthe young man'sbodyas though to assure himself he is not a vision, and falls senseless in his arms. And how skilfully the humour of the part is contrasted with the pathos! What an artful old matchmaker is this simple-minded, kind-hearted old fellow, and how his transparent honesty brings him for ever to the brink of discovery when he engages in the plot to keep the news of her son's return from his mother, for fear the joy of the good news shall kill her! The bonhomme Poirier, in Messrs. Sandeau and Augier's comedy, "Le Gendre de M. Poirier," is a great comic creation, and M. Coquelin does the fullest justice to it, but everything has been said about his performance of this as about his Mascarille. Moliere, we know, was himself a famous Mascarille. He could hardly have been a better one than M. Coquelin. It is a curious fact, by the way, that there is only the difference of a letter between Moliere's real name (Poquelin) and that of his greatest living interpreter.

The students of the Royal Academy of Music last evening gave a performance at St. George's-hall, which, despite the fact that the stage is rather uncomfortably small, is a much more suitable place for operatic representations than the "fit up" in the Royal Academy concert room. This time also the students had the assistance of an orchestra, mostly of pupils of the institution, a small orchestra, it is true, numbering only about forty players, but at any rate a considerable improvement upon the pianoforte and harmonium accompaniment to which the opera class have hitherto been relegated. The programme was devoted to a two-act opera entitled "Fioretta," by Mr. Harry and Miss Eleanor Farjeon, and a comic opera entitled "The Noble Savage," by Mr. Corder, one of the professors of the institution. Criticism of Mr. Farjeon's opera demands, of course, only a light hand. Miss Farjeon, his librettist, is a young lady of sweet seventeen, and being a daughter of the novelist and a granddaughter of Jefferson the actor, she must, if there is any truth at all in the doctrine of heredity, almost necessarily be clever. She indeed obviously has the literary instinct and a pretty talent for verse, although perhaps French history may not be her strong point. Her hero is Henry of Navarre, then Prince of Beare, who in 1566 is depicted in a flirtation with Fioretta, the pretty daughter of the head gardener at Nerac.

He, of course, has a rival in Lubin, the assistant gardener, who, sneak that he is, tells the Prince's schoolmaster, with the result that the Prince is at once and very properly banished. After a year—as Fioretta explains, "a weary and grief-laden year"—Prince Henry returns "a warrior mightier and stronger," who has "earned a glorious laurel wreath." Thanks to the machinations of the wicked schoolmaster, the Prince is made to fall in love with La Comtesse d'Ayelle, whereupon the disconsolate Fioretta leaving behind her on the bank an arrow which the Prince once gave her, plunges herself, like another Ophelia, into a stream, which, at St. George's Hall, is not much bigger than a round tub. Considering that in 1566 the future Protestant Champion was of the mature age of thirteen, his infidelity to the gardener's daughter hardly justified a suicide, and it would have been more to the purpose if he had been whipped and sent to bed. Miss Farjeon (unless the errors of the libretto be due to the story by Heinrich Zschokke, upon which it is avowedly based) may, at any rate, comfort herself with the reflection that La Comtesse d'Ayelle did not reap the reward of her perfidy; for when he grew up, and was old enough, Henry married somebody else, to wit, Margaret, sister of Charles IX. Nor would it, perhaps, quite be kind to point out that the ladies and gentlemen of the Court of this Prince of fourteen were hardly likely to "dance a minuet in the back ground," if only for the reason that the minuet, wether it was a dance of Poitou or was first invented by Lulli, was not known at the French Court for a good century later.

The Stradivarius violin which Herr Wilhelmj used during a portion of his career as a soloist, and particularly in the United States, has just been sold to Herr Kupferschmidt, a musician of Chicago. The price paid is said to be £2,000. Violins, indeed, almost invariably fetch more at sale by private contract than at auction. No violin, even those by the great old masters, has, we believe, ever had a bid of anything like £1,000 at auction in this country.

OPENING OF THE PLAGUE RESEARCH LABORATORY.

SPEECH BY THE GOVERNOR.

Last evening his Excellency the Governor, attended by the Hon. Mr Woodburn, Plague Commissioner, visited at Government House, Parel, on the occasion of the formal opening of the new Plague Research Laboratory, which has been established there under the superintendence of Major Bannerman. The guests on arrival were received by Major and Mrs. Bannerman, and included the officials who are engaged in the various branches of plague work, and also of many native gentlemen, who are prominent in their various communities. Immediately after the arrival of Lord Sandhurst, the party were taken over the premises of the new laboratory, and saw the various processes by which the serum for inoculating purposes is produced.

Afterwards the visitors assembled on the verandah, when his Excellency the Governor took the chair and announced that Major Bannerman would give a brief sketch of the method of making the prophylactic which they had been inspecting.

Major Bannerman said he had been unexpectedly called upon to explain the manufacture of the prophylactic which they had been inspecting, but he would endeavour to explain it briefly in a simple manner. The first process was the manufacture of a suitable medium for growing the plague germ. In agriculture good soil and good seed are necessary to produce good crops, particular attention being paid that the seed was not mixed or a mixed crop would result. Having made the soil, they had to procure seed, and this was accomplished by extracting a little material from one of the patients at the hospital. This was placed in a small jelly tube, and in a couple of days its appearance on the surface of the tube would show whether the growth was a pure one or not. A small quantity of this growth was next taken and put into a flask of broth, and in a few days there was the stalactite growth, which they had observed suspended from the surface, and this is the pure plague germ. That was one of the great discoveries of Professor Haffkine. People died of plague not because of the plague germs in his body, but because the germs produce a poison, which often killed the person attacked. It struck Pasteur that if he could make his germs produce that poison and it were injected into the blood the inoculation would enable the person to enjoy a comparative immunity from the disease. A person who recovered from an infectious disease had the happy consciousness that he would probably not have another attack, and it occurred to Pasteur that he could produce the same effect by injecting the poison without the living germs and by experiments he found this was the case. The growth of plague germs in the broth produced the same amount of poison in the broth as they would if growing in the body. After growth in the flasks the latter were taken and put into hot water and the germs were killed. Then they had dead plague germs and the poison they had produced, and if a certain quantity of this poison were injected into the body the person became impervious to the disease; and if afterwards he got plague germs they could no longer grow and produce plague and death would not occur.

THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

His Excellency said:—I have little doubt that you all now thoroughly understand the process by which this prophylactic is made; for certainly, as regards myself, without the explanation given here and at the last meeting, my interest would have been more sympathetic than intelligent. But enough has been said by Major Bannerman to show all interested—and it appears to me that everybody in India at this moment is interested—in inoculation that there is nothing to hide in the preparatory process. Nothing can exceed the caution and care with which every stage in the manufacture is accomplished, so that it may be of the purest possible nature. Parel has seen various vicissitudes. Many, many years ago, it was a Jesuitical Seminary, I believe, and many years afterwards it became the Governor's residence. Three or four years ago I handed it over for a plague hospital, and I really think under General Gaffney's management it was the first popular plague hospital. Now it has been lent by the City Improvement Trust to be the home of this Laboratory. It is difficult to say how much successful research may be accomplished or what benefits may not accrue to the studies that will be carried on here. I have frequently had to make speeches about plague measures before, but never have I spoke of this particular subject. As I said at the commencement of my speech it would be merely a waste of time for me to express an opinion upon inoculation or prophylactics except this, and I think I am justified in saying it although a non-expert. I have been asked at various times and places, whether I would recommend inoculation. We all know there is no forcing of inoculation, and therefore comes the question as to recommending. I have seen various reports which have come from Dharwar, Hubli and other places and although non-experts, we are entitled to read these reports and form our own conclusion. My conclusion after reading these reports, after consulting many medical men and others who have watched the results of inoculation is, that if I myself were in the position of many a doctor and many a nurse who from morning to night are engaged in plague duty, I would be most certainly inoculated. (applause). More than that if I were asked to advise as to certain individuals in a particular class liable to attacks of plague I should most certainly say: "Be inoculated." (Hear, hear, and applause). Major Bannerman, you will agree with me, that this is a doctor's afternoon, and I do not, therefore, propose to occupy your time much longer. What I would wish to say, however, is how much I am conscious of the heroic manner in which the medical profession have worked for the last three years in endeavouring to stem the tide of the epidemic. We have, too, employed on plague work officers from the Army, the Forest Department, the Revenue and the Salt Departments, and while all have worked splendidly, it has gen rally been considered that after all the doctors were the men. The experience of them has been that whether their going their rounds in the up-country villages, whether watching cases in the hospitals, or going deep into the great bacteriological problems which present themselves, their conduct in this Presidency has been beyond all praise. (Applause). Now I have to perform an easy task, the task for which I came here, and that is to formally declare this institution open. Like most places of the kind so opened, I am glad to think it has been doing useful work for some considerable time, and Major Bannerman is, you will all agree, to be most heartily congratulated on the extremely efficient staff he has under his command. He is also to be congratulated upon the Laboratory which, I believe, he himself considers to be in every point satisfactory. The Government of India have done well in establishing this Laboratory and I have little doubt that there will be others set up in various parts of the country. Once more wishing you well in the task before you, Major Bannerman, and knowing that your reputation must be increased as your scientific words are sent to all over the world I have great pleasure in declaring this institution open and give it my best wishes. (Applause).

The party then dispersed.

THE PRESIDENCY MATCH.

The following players will represent the Presidency XI vs. the Parsees on Friday and Saturday, August 11th and 12th, play commencing at 10-45 a.m.:—Captains Douglas, Greig, Usborne and Tomkins, Messrs. Cheetham, Wood, Gordon, Bond, Deas, Stephens, and Sinclair.

The Parsee-Presidency match will commence at 10-45 o'clock this morning on the Bombay Gymkhana ground and not at 11 a.m. as previously arranged.

The Bombay Telephone Co., Ld., have arranged to place the cricket field in telephonic communication with the Company's General Exchange system during to-day and to-morrow for the convenience of subscribers, and others desiring to obtain information about the progress of the game and for communication generally. The instrument will be set up near the tents in the north-west corner of the Gymkhana Grounds and information about the game can be sent or obtained by applying to the operator in charge Telephone No. 115.

There is a prospect of some good cricket at Simla before the end of the season. A match against the Parsees is arranged for the 11th and 12th October. The Volunteers will also probably play the Parsees, and an M. C. C. match is also being got up for October.

PROHIBITIVE BUILDING FINES.

The following emphatic protest against the suicidal policy of exacting extortionate fines on land built upon in the suburbs of Bombay very accurately expresses the opinion of the general public on the subject :—

To the Collector of Thana.

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Memo No. 4170, dated 9th June last, informing me that the building fine for the locality known as Khar is Rs. 1,500 per acre.

2. I also note that the whole of any land which may be appropriated as a compound of a bungalow whether enclosed by a wall or otherwise fenced in, is subject to the fine and that every new bungalow must have a moderate sized compound.

3. As in my humble opinion, the imposition of the building fine is excessive and has and will continue to have the effect of discouraging the building of residences in the suburbs of this city, I have ventured to address you at some length upon the subject, and I sincerely trust that my representation will receive that consideration at your hands and at those of Government which the matter seems to deserve.

4. Outside the City of Bombay and within 8 miles of its Municipal limits, if any building is erected on land which has heretofore been used for agricultural purposes, Government levies a fine the amount of which is fixed by the Collector of the district concerned in his discretion at rates not exceeding Rs. 5,000 per acre in each case, vide Government Notification No. 2913 of 2nd May, 1893.

5. Presumably, the ground on which this fine is levied is that once agricultural land has been diverted for building purposes, Government is deprived of the benefit of any increase in the annual ground rent on the periodical new survey of the district, which the circumstances then prevailing in the locality would have warranted if the land in question had continued to be used for agricultural purposes.

6. Granting, however, that the ground rent payable to Government would in all cases be capable of prospective increase and Government would be deprived of the benefit of that increase, still the fine levied is, I humbly submit, altogether out of all proportion to the increased revenue that Government would in any case reasonably expect to derive owing to improved conditions of agricultural land.

7. For example, say the annual ground rent of agricultural land in a certain locality is Rs. 8 per acre. Now even if this rate is liable to be increased 50 per cent. owing to better agricultural conditions, the capitalized value at 4 per cent. of such increase of rent would amount to only Rs. 100 per acre, while Government would under the existing rule be levying a fine rising from Rs. 1,500 to Rs. 5,000 per acre.

8. The fine at Rs. 1,500 per acre would come to about 5 annas per square yard and at Rs. 5,000 per acre to over Re. 1 per square yard and this in most cases would be more than the actual selling value of the land.

9. This exorbitant fine would just turn a profitable investment into an unprofitable one and is the principal cause so far as I have ascertained which prevents the growth of suburban residences, while Bombay possesses the advantage of having within easy reach of it many healthy localities fitted to relieve the city of that congestion and the consequent insanitary conditions, to the removal of which the efforts of Government have been of lateso wisely directed.

10. It is, I believe, the professed object of Government in creating the City Improvement Trust to spread out the population of the overcrowded and unhealthy parts of the city into large healthy areas, and this object would, I am humbly of opinion, best be attained by encouraging the building of residences in the suburbs of Salsette within easy reach of railway stations. As it is, however, Government by the maintenance of prohibitive fines such as the above are making such building operations all but impossible.

11. By Notification No. 1307, dated 18th April, 1898, of the Coommissioner, N. D., the villages, towns and cities in his division in which it is considered proper to levy fines under Section 65 of the Land Revenue Code, (Bombay Act 5 of 1879) in respect of land appropriated for purposes other than agricultural, were divided into five classes with fines varying from Rs. 50 to Rs. 250 per acre only.

12. Class I. paying a fine of Rs. 250 per acre included most of the suburbs of Bombay, e. g., Bandra, Andheri, Borivli, Bhandup, Ghatcoopar, Chimbur, Coorla, Tanna, Trombay, Mavul, etc.

13. But this Notification is a dead letter, so far as the suburbsof Bombay are concerned, the fine in respect of which is now levied under Notification No. 2913 mentioned in para 4 of this letter.

14. The amount of the fine is not fixed but is left to the discretion of the Collector, and though it is true that the maximum fine is not levied in each and every case, still owners of land have no guarantee that it would not be levied in any particular case.

15. Then again, hitherto the fine was understood to be levied only upon the area enclosed by a "pucca" compound wall, but in your Memo. under reply you state that the whole of the appropriated land, whether fenced in or enclosed by a wall, is subjected to the fine and that every new bungalow must have a moderate sized compound.

16. It is needless to point out that this condition would raise the cost of building in the suburbs of Bombay and make it compare very unfavourably with the cost of building within the city of Bombay.

17. In the city itself, plots of land which can be made suitable for building purposes at Dadar, Matoonga, and other similar localities within a short distance from the railway stations can be easily purchased at the rate of 6 to 8 annas per square yard. These lands being mostly of the Pension and Tax or the Foras Tenures, their assessment is not liable to increase and they are subject to no building fine at all.

18. As I cannot conceive that this prohibitive fine is imposed in the interest of agriculture—for the agricultural land at all likely to be converted into building sites will at best be infinitesimal—I am constrained to assume that the system of levying fines to the extent noticed, has had its origin in considerations of revenue, and that, unless I am greatly mistaken, advantage is being sought to be taken of the need that has sprung up for extending residential areas, for the purpose, as I humbly surmise, of raising a revenue out of that circumstance. I feel assured, however, that I have only to bring the injustice or at all events the essential inexpedience of the course to the serious attention of Government, to induce them to reconsider the question of these fines and to subordinate all other considerations to those of the urgent and growing interests of the city and of the people at large. The growth of the population, and its comfort and convenience and the consequent growth and improvement of all economic conditions, may be allowed, I most respectfully venture to submit, to be a matter of far greater moment from the point of view of public weal, than any immediate benefit to the public revenue can possibly be, partial and limited as this benefit will necessarily be.

19. As matters stand and judging from the experience such as Government already have in regard to the operation of the system of building fines, the benefit to the public revenue could only have been, as I believe, but a few thousand rupees per annum; and assuming that building operations continue notwithstanding the fines in the future even to the limited extent they have done in the past, the aggregate benefit to the revenue during the course of the next ten or fifteen years cannot, I conceive, amount to more than 3 or say 5 lacs. On the other hand, the deterrent effect of the system on suburban house-building, will have to be measured in ten times that amount—measured, I venture to say, in all those essentials of a growing and prosperous communal life—the Railway, the Telegraphs and the Postal systems and all local traffic and intercourse. The growth of towns must, I need scarcely repeat, add far more to the sum of national life and national prosperity than anything which, in the shape of an immediate addition to the revenue, can possibly be hoped for by the system of building fines, and if ever the tendency towards such growth existed in a marked degree, such tendency has been unmistakeably apparent for the last few years. Santacruz, Andheri, Goregaum, Malad, Borivli, Ghatcooper, Versowa, and a few other minor localities have been attracting resident populations, and were the present repressive fines done away with, the result in the direction of further development will, to all appearance, be all that could be desired, whether from the point of view of the well-being of the people at large or from the point of view of Government revenue. I have to add that the views which I have ventured to place before you in the present communication are not merely my own personal views but are widely shared by the general public of Bombay.

20. It should be remembered that when agricultural land is built upon, Government is benefited in an indirect way, as the property becomes liable to the payment of the Municipal house taxes.

21. The proper course for Government, therefore, I submit, would be to encourage buildings on the vacant lands in the suburbs, by withdrawing the fine and making the lands liable to the payment of the usual ground rent in the locality subject to the usual revision from time to time.

22. In conclusion, I trust that you will be pleased to consider this petition favourably, submitting it, if necessary, for the orders of Government.—I have, &c.,

JAMSETJEE N. TATA.

Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 25th July, 1899.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A monthly meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday in the Council Hall, when in the absence of Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, the Hon. Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna was called to the chair.

BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY.

Dr. N. N. Katrak, chairman of the Standing Committee, proposed that sanction be given to the renewal of the agreement with the Bombay Telephone Company for establishing and maintaining telephonic communication with the Municipal stations for a period of three years from 1st April 1899 on the same terms as before.

The proposition was agreed to.

OPEN SPACES IN THE FORT AND MARINE LINES.

Mr. Sundernath D. Khote moved that the letters from the City Improvement Trust and from Government regarding open spaces in the Fort and the Marine Lines, now used for recreation, be referred to a committee of the Corporation for report, namely Professor Muller, Mr. Lund, Mr. Macdonald, the Hon. Mr. Mehta and Mr. C. N. Wadia. Mr. Khote said that the question was of some importance, because not only the residents of the particular locality in which the spaces were situated, but the general public at large used them for recreation purposes.

Mr. Vithaldas Damoder Thackersey seconded, and the proposition was passed unanimously.

GAS POISONING IN SEWERS.

Mr. S. D. Khote asked, in view of a report called for by Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed on the subject, that he might be allowed to withdraw the notice of motion he had given, namely that, in the opinion of the Corporation, it is necessary that proper and adequate measures should be taken to prevent any fatal accidents amongst Municipal labourers from gas poisoning in sewers. Permission to withdraw the motion was granted.

THE FORAS ROAD MARKET USELESS.

Mr. S. D. Khote moved that the Foras Road Market being not much in request should be closed, and the building appropriated for some useful purpose.

Mr. S. C. Dhondy seconded the proposition.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta moved an amendment that the matter be referred to the Commissioner for report.

Dr. Dinshaw B. Master seconded the amendment.

Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee was of opinion that but for Dr. Viegas's persistance, the market would not have come into existence.

Dr. Viegas expressed his astonishment at Dr. Cowasjee's short memory, as that gentleman himself was an advocate for the building of the market.

Mr. K. M. Shroff showed by figures that the total cost of the market, which had proved a white elephant, came to about half a lakh of rupees.

NUISANCE AT JAIL ROAD.

Mr. S. D. Khote moved that the report of the Committee of the Corporation regarding the night soil depot at Jail Road and the excreta-disposer at Dick's Tank Latrines, be adopted and acted upon.

Mr. Vandekar seconded the motion.

The report and minutes of dissent were as follows:—

The Committee appointed by the Corporation's Resolution No. 1883, dated the 12th June 1899, and No. 2235, dated the 19th June 1899, to report regarding the night-soil depot at Jail Road and the proposed excreta-disposer in the compound of the Dick's Tank Latrines near the J. J. Hospital, beg to report that after carefully considering the matter and after personally inspecting the Jail Road Depot twice and the Dick's Tank Latrines once, they are of opinion that the former is objectionable and should not be proceeded with and that the latter is unobjectionable and may be completed. . . .

As regards the Dick's Tank Excreta Disposer the Committee are of opinion that there being already a public atrine at Dick's Tank, no further nuisance would be caused by a pail depot. The Committee, however, think it desirable that a hinged cover be provided to the hopper and that the wall abutting on the road and side walk be built up to the same height as the [illegible] Ibrahim corrugated iron fence on the tank side. (Signed) Rahimtoola, S. D. Khote, Vithalrao Krishnaji Vandekar, George Lund, S. C. Dhondi, Kazi Kabiruddin.

I agree with the report except as regards recommending the Valpakhady site, which I consider too far away from the district to be served.—O. V. Muller.

I agree with the portion of the report about Dick's Tank, but inasmuch as the object aimed at by the "excreta deposits" could not be attained except by placing them in central positions, and the Jail Road position is the only one really central and available, I think the work already begun there should be proceeded with. As many of these pail depots are desirable, if this one be thrown out, many objections will, I fear, be brought against any others.—James Macdonald.

Mr. Macdonald moved an amendment that both the depots be constructed and the original scheme carried out.

Professor Muller seconded the amendment.

Mr. C. N. Wadia moved another amendment to the effect that the report be recorded, and that the President be requested to ascertain from the authorities of the Jamsetji Hospital, in the vicinity of which Dick's Tank is situated, whether the proposed excreta-disposer was likely to be a nuisance, and that the Jail Road depot be not taken in hand, being quite unsuited for the purpose. Mr. Wadia said he regretted that the hospital authorities were not consulted by the President, as he was desired to do on the last occasion.

Dr. Master said he had consulted the hospital authorities, who were distinctly of opinion that the proposed Dick Tank's pail depot would be most offensive and injudicious. He seconded Mr. Wadia's amendment.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta said he was very much perplexed by the debate in the matter. The hospital authorities ought to have been awake by this time and should have lodged their objection, if any. Dr. Master's action in communicating with the hospital authorities would result in a sudden communication from the Surgeon-General one of these days, strongly objecting the proposed pail depot in their neighbourhood. In order to make the matter clearer, Mr. Mehta moved another amendment to refer the Committee's report and the dissents upon it to the Municipal Commissioner for remarks.

Mr. Hajee Yoosoof Ismail seconded the amendment.

Mr. Wadia here was allowed to withdraw his amendment.

Mr. D. E. Watcha remarked that depots were a necessary evil, but that in judging of the facts regarding the establishment of depots in any particular locality, those which would cause the least evil should be chosen.

VITAL STATISTICS.

The Health Officer had reported that, in order to obtain an accurate compilation of vital statistics, the city should be divided into 90 sections or 90 units of registration, and 90 medical men should be appointed to look after them, controlled by the Divisional Health Officers and the Executive Health Officers.

The report was referred to a committee consisting of the Hon. Dr. Bhalchandra, Dr. Cowasji Edalji, Dr. Dinshaw B. Master, Dr. De Monte, Dr. De Silva, Dr. Viegas, Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed, Dr. Katrak and Dr. Cowasji Hormasji.

DISINFECTION BY PETROLEUM.

Dr Underwood had asked for the disinfection of plague-stricken houses by the petroleum process. The Commissioner having been asked to report on the subject, that gentlemen declined to take the responsibility of utilising the new disinfectant in the absence of an assurance that it would prevent re-infection for more than a very limited time.

The Commissioner's report was recorded.

THE BOMBAY THEATRES.

The Health Officer forwarded a report on the ventilation and sanitation of the undermentioned theatres in the city:—The Novelty, Gaiety, Tivoli, Elphinstone, Ripon, Bombay, Royal, and Victoria. In conclusion, the Health Officer remarked that a very noticeable feature in all the buildings was the absence of fire-extinguishing appliances, while the premises were mostly constructed of inflammable materials, and smoking was allowed in them. The exit doors opened inwards, and should a panic arise from fire, it would result in a serious loss of life.

The report was recorded.

After transacting some other business, the Corporation adjourned till Monday next.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	0	4
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	5	3	17
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Panaswady, Bhuleswar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwada	4	2	7
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	0	0	2
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	9	3	30
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	1	0	7
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	5
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	5	11
Total	20	13	83
Total plague deaths to date	47,211	41,173	
Same date last year	12	17	99

BANK OF BOMBAY.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of the Bank of Bombay was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. Ahmedbhai Habibbhai, Chairman of the Board of Directors, presiding. The following is a copy of the Directors' report :—

	Rs.		
The directors submit to the shareholders a statement of the liabilities and assets and of the profit and loss account of the bank as at the close of the half-year on 30th June last. They have pleasure in reporting that the transactions of the half-year have resulted in a net profit of		8,68,698	14 8
to which has to be added the balance brought forward from the previous half-year		1,31,248	14 11
making together		9,99,947	13 7
which they have decided to apply as under :—			
To dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, free from Income-tax	5,00,000 0 0		
To bonus at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum, free from Income-tax	1,00,000 0 0		
To fund for Losses	1,00,000 0 0		
To bonus to Staff and pension fund	40,000 0 0		
Carried forward	2,59,947 13 7		
		9,99,947	13 7

During the half-year a large quantity of gold was exchanged at the Mint for rupees. This, combined with the exceptionally heavy sales of council bills during the official year ended 31st March last, made the money market easy throughout the whole of the export season. The Bank rate did not rise higher than seven per cent., and the average was 6·342 per cent.

The directors have transferred Rs. 1,00,000 to the fund for losses to replace part of the sum which was appropriated therefrom last year. They are pleased to report that no bad debts were incurred. They have not applied the Special Reserve of Rs 6,00,000 set aside for the purpose of adjusting the Bank's holdings of public securities, as they consider it wise to await any legislative measures that may follow on the Currency Commission's report before they make any adjustment. Meanwhile the securities held have materially improved in value.

Mr. F. C. Macrae and Sir George Cotton resigned their seats at the board during the half-year, and in their places the directors appointed Mr. J. L. Symons and Mr. John R. Greaves. The directors who retire by rotation are Mr. J. L. Symons and Mr. Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit, both of whom are eligible for re-election. The shareholders will have to elect auditor for the coming year and to fix their remuneration. The present auditors are eligible and offer themselves for re-election.

The directors deeply regret to intimate that Mr. J. H. Sleigh, who has been the secretary and treasurer of the bank since 1890, died in Edinburgh on the 26th ultimo, while on leave. As secretary, Mr. Sleigh rendered

system a success which is not sound in itself and we have yet to learn in what way the gold standard is to be securely established without a strong reserve of gold. In the meantime shareholders may be reassured by being reminded that the Bank entered into an agreement with Government only last year for the conduct of the Government banking business for ten years. Before concluding, let me express the deep sense of sorrow my colleagues and myself felt at the unexpected death of our late lamented secretary, Mr. Sleigh, and I am sure the shareholders, one and all, will also deplore his untimely loss. I personally have been associated with him since the establishment of the Bank, and can testify to the energy and ability with which he conducted the duties entrusted to him, and more especially those of Secretary and Treasurer. The directors have appointed Mr. James Begbie to succeed Mr. Sleigh. Mr. Begbie has been many years in the Bank's service, and since 1890 has held the appointments of Inspector of Branches and Deputy Secretary in succession. He has also had experience of the office in which he has now been confirmed and has gained our full confidence. We trust that the Bank will continue to prosper under his management as it has prospered in the past. It only remains for me to add that the whole of the staff have carried on the business of the Bank in the usual efficient manner, and on behalf of the directors I have to thank them. I now propose "That the statement of accounts made upto the 30th June last, and the directors' report now laid before the meeting be, and are hereby, approved and adopted."

Mr. Jamshedji Kaka enquired whether the reserve fund had actually appreciated in value or had it depreciated; or in what position it actually was. He did not know what the reserve fund actually came to. He wished to know whether it was in a satisfactory condition.

The chairman explained that the special reserve fund was six lakhs of rupees. Three lakhs of rupees were taken to meet the losses on Government securities.

Mr. Kaka, after putting a couple of questions which were replied to by the chairman, he said that it was a great shame that the shareholders should not muster strong on such an occasion.

This, in appropriate remark, was greatly resented and received with murmer. One of the shareholders got up and said that it was most unfair for Mr. Kaka to make such an unjust remark. The shareholders did not come because they had the fullest confidence in the management. Their absence indicated that they were perfectly satisfied with the management.

Mr. N. M. Wadia then made a speech which was unintelligible to a great extent and inappropriate to the place and occasion. He said that the directors should not borrow from the Bank. They should not go in speculation.

Mr. Kaka enquired at what rate the three per cent Government papers stood in the books.

The chairman replied that they stood at a par.

Mr. Kaka then treated the meeting with his views on the currency reform, and in conclusion he said that he had the greatest confidence in the directors and Mr. Begbie of whom he spoke in eulogistic terms.

The chairman declined that they had ever indulged in speculation. He began to reply seriatim to the questions put to him but he found it impossible to do so owing to Mr. Wadia's unnecessary interference.

The chairman said that notwithstanding Mr. Wadia's remarks, the Bank was in a most prosperous condition. The Bank had earned during the thirty years more than seventy lacs of rupees without any loss, which was a marvellous thing, and its reserve fund was a pillar of strength to the Bank.

Mr. Kaka then said that Mr. Ahmedbhai was the first native chairman of the Bank and he had discharged his duty exceedingly well. The directors had done well in appointing Mr. Begbie in place of Mr. Sleigh, whose sudden death they all regretted. The shareholders owed a great debt of gratitude to Mr. Ghellabhai Haridass, whom he called the "flower of the Bank. He hoped that the Bank of Bombay would long have his services which were of invaluable character. (Hear, hear and applause.)

Mr. Wadia left his place, crossed over to the chairman's table, and created great confusion by interfering and declining to listen to the replies of the chairman to the questions put to him. Mr. Wadia was ruled out of order and asked to sit down but he listened not for a time but ultimately he had to bow down to the ruling of the chair.

A Hindu shareholder said that Mr. Wadia made confusion worst confounded. What he called speculation was a sound and legitimate business.

The chairman then put to the vote his resolution about the adoption of the report and it was carried unanimously.

Mr. J. L. Symons and Mr. Bamonji Dinshaw Petit were re-appointed directors. Mr. W. Bullock and Mr. Edalji N. Setna were re-appointed auditors.

Mr. Shapurji Bharucha said:—The pleasure at the continued prosperity of the Bank is marred this year by the unexpected death of Mr. Sleigh to the great sorrow of his friends, his relations and to the greater sorrow of his children who all have arrived at an age when a father's guiding hand in the direction of their careers make the destiny of their lives. Mr. Sleigh left these shores filled with high hopes, intent on building a home for himself with pleasant surroundings for a life of retirement, study, and usefulness in the midst of his family and friends; but the inscrutable decrees of Providence ordered it otherwise. To us he would have been of historic interest for, if he had not actually retired he was within a measurable distant of it. Now that he has passed away from us one can say without fear of flattery that he was the greatest Secretary and Treasurer of the Bank of Bombay. During his ten years' tenure of office he nearly trebled the Reserve Fund, brought up the Pension Fund to its present magnitude, and laid aside large sums for bad and doubtful debts, without leaving a record of a loss or a bad debt. Yet his tenure of office was not all plain sailing. He had two shroff crisis, two Mill crisis, and one crisis brought on by the currency action of the Government. If through these he sailed safely, it was because he had the possessions of some of the great bankers—a cool, strong and unshaken nerve, an indomitable will, and a faculty of conception equal to the faculty of execution. In times of stringency, stress, and distrust when bankers of smaller calibre would be eager to call in loans and are unwilling to advance on any security, perhaps Government Paper excepted, he followed quite the contrary policy. During such times he seldom or never called in a loan and so long as the security was good, went on making advances to the utmost capacity of the Bank thereby, saving the situation as much as it lay in his power, and I think that was the secret of his having made no bad debts. He is now succeeded by a man after his heart in the falness of strength and intellect. I am betraying no secret when I say that Mr. sleigh had marked out Mr. Begbie for his successor so long ago that nothing seemed then more distant in the horizon; as one to follow the policy of the Bank of strength and caution. As one to acknowledge the obligations of the Bank to the trade, industries and the commercial community of this City in return for the privileges the Bank enjoys. We could wish Mr. Begbie no better luck when we say that may he be as successful as his predecessor.

Mr. Kaka proposed a vote of thanks to the chairman for his able conduct in the chair, observing that it was a matter of pride and rejoicing to them that they had that day for the first time a native chairman who was practical, able and experienced.

The resolution was carried by acclamation.

UNDELIVERED LETTERS.

THE following is a list of Unclaimed Letters lying at the Bombay General Post Office:—

Allix, Maurice	Foster, W	Nice, J W
Ambrosini, Henry	Fraser, J, Mrs	O'Brien R
Ardesar Khosroo Irani	Gay, A, Mrs	O'Meara, Connell
Baker, H Bingham	Geoghegan, Bayard	Pearce, A E, Colour-Sergt
Bean, P H	Gulpey, B L	Raymond, A, Mrs
Black, Sir	Hastings, C, Mrs	Rochwaldy, Fani
Boyd, W H	Hopkinson, Elsworth S	R Ray Chandhari
Brandan, T	Hurst, William P	S N Cooper
Branson, M	James, H	Saw, A, Dr
Brown, A, Percival	James, L	Strack, Friedrick
Captain, P	K waja Hakim Mahomed Said	Stroth, Edward
Clarke, H M	Liddy, Hoested	Taylor, T E
Clarke, I M	Lockhart, Charlotte, Miss	Tucker, W Guise
Compton, H	Mahoney, Mrs	V ugman, John
Conder, Dr	Manouvrier, Pierre	Vage, R
Dragge, Adela Miss	McRae, Mrs	Vogt, C J H
Fernandes, J H	McCowitsch, M	Watkins, W R
Ford, E	Nagelwarz Row, K	Williams, W J

IT may be interesting to put on record the fact that while the people on the Clyde are now greatly exercised as to whether they shall build two new docks or three, the quays at the disposal of Glasgow traders have within the present century advanced from only 382 yards to between six and seven miles in length. The water area of the harbour is now close on 200 acres. The sides of the river supplied all the quays that were needed by the trade until 1869, when the first docks—the Kingston—was opened. This dock was only 5 1-3 acres in extent. In 1880, the Queen's dock, with an area of 33 3-4 acres; was opened, and since then the Stobcross and other docks have followed. In 1886, the new tonnage built on the Clyde was only 175,972 tons, whereas this year it is likely to be over 500,000 tons.

THE HYDERABAD CLUB DISPUTE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, AUG. 7.

LITTLE could have been more painful than to see the doors of the Hyderabad Club locked and sealed this morning by the Hyderabad police. Happily, though the old and familiar building will now no longer be known as the Hyderabad Club, the club itself will not be extinct. In a dauntless spirit of resolution, extremely creditable to its members, the club has already settled in a new habitation. The action of the Hyderabad Government in this affair spells danger to the safety of property-holders in Hyderabad, especially among Europeans, and something ought to be done by the British Legislature. The following memorial to H. H. the Nizam, covers briefly the history of the affair between the club and the Nizam's Government:—May it please your Highness:—As the Honorary Secretary of the Hyderabad Club, I have been requested by the members of that institution to solicit your Highness' permission to lay the following facts before your Highness in the hope that your Highness may be pleased to take them into consideration and grant your Highness' petitioners the redress of their grievances which they seek at your Highness' hands as the sovereign head and ruler of this State. (2) The immediate cause of this petition arises in the letter which has been addressed to me by the Public Works Secretary, in which that official has intimated that the Kotwal has been directed, without any regard to the justice and equity of the claims of the club, to dispossess the club of the premises it now occupies and of which it has been in undisturbed possession for the past 20 (twenty) years more or less, under the terms and conditions set forth in the file of correspondence submitted with this petition, of which the following is a brief summary:—When the club, at the request of his Excellency the 1st Salar Jung, entered upon occupation of the building in question, it was a very unpretentious thatched structure, which yielded a rental of Rs. 30 per mensem. At that time the Club received a manaab from your Highness' Government of a sum of Rs. 50 per mensem, and it occupied the premises as a temporary arrangement while the plans were being perfected for the erection of a suitable building on a site that had been granted to the club by Sir Salar Jung, facing the Futteh Maidan and now absorbed into the premises of the Nawab Fakhr-ul-Mulk Bahadur. In addition to this aid, your Highness' Government was pleased to donate a sum of Rs. 15,000 to the club-building fund, and several of your Highness' nobles in like manner donated various sums of money, which aggregated a sufficiency of funds to erect a suitable structure. In laying special stress on this fact, I beg leave to point out that, but for the circumstances hereinafter recited the club would to-day be enjoying indisputable possession of their own building. Subsequently, the club was asked to abdicate its proprietary rights in the land above referred to in favour of the present holder for a consideration of Rs. 5,000, but the offer was refused: and to cut a long story short, other terms were agreed upon whereby the club relinquished the mansab, the land, the donation of Rs. 15,000, as well as all the other sums that had been donated, in lieu of undisturbed possession of the premises it then occupied temporarily and which it has ever since continued to occupy permanently, and without any molestation whatsoever, until certain disaffected members raised contentions to affect the club's rain under circumstances and for purposes which it is advisable to leave unrecited. (3.) Interested parties, in effecting the club's ruin have circulated stories which alarmed certain members and caused them to resign membership, while others have put forward as grounds for the present procedure reasons which are false and untenable for dispossessing those who have continued their membership of the club of the premises occupied by the club. The chief among these reasons is that the Government aided the institution in order to promote social Intercourse amongst the European and native officials of the State: a careful scrutiny of the club records shews that this allegation is altogether without foundation, for, as a Boat Club originally, the non-official and official elements were present equally, and thereafter and ever since the non-official element has, if anything, preponderated. Indeed, the past ten (10) years list of members gives the result that out of the 131 members who, from time to time, enjoyed the privileges of membership, only 55—less than half—were officials, while of the remaining 76, 13 were residency officials and 65 non-officials. Than this fact, I respectfully submit, there can be no other to prove beyond room for doubt that the club was intended to supply, and has supplied, the object of promoting social intercourse between the two communities in your Highness' Dominions, without prejudicing in the attainment of that object the privileges of the non-official community—an exclusiveness that has never been suggested until now and which has never formed a feature of the club's existence. That 13 members resigned membership of the club during the past year is a matter which is personal to themselves, and over which the present members had no control; but it is only reasonable to suppose that in doing so they consulted their own convenience and requirements. It is, however, a matter that has in no way affected the financial position of the club, so far as the career of prosperity and usefulness that it has before it is concerned; and I beg leave to add that the last Balance-sheet of the club (up to the 30th June last) shews that its liabilities and its losses are less than they have ever been, while its expenditure is much less than its income. (4) Therefore, in laying this appeal before your Highness, not only as the sovereign and ruler of the State but also as the patron of our club, on behalf of the general body of members, I earnestly hope that your Highness will be pleased to cancel the procedure whereby it is intended to deprive the club illegally and by criminal force of its lawful property and to bring dishonour on an institution that has for a quarter of a century afforded pleasure and recreation to a large section of the community and which has the honour of including amongst its members at the present time H. E. Sir Khurshed Jah, Nawab Zaffer Jung, the Maharajah Peshkar and other high nobles and officials of the State. In conclusion, I beg that as the 7th instant—the date on which it is intended to deprive us of possession—is so near at hand, your Highness may be pleased to stay all further action until your Highness has had time to consider the prayer of this petition and to issue your final commands, for which act of graciousness the members of the club will be grateful, and as in duty bound, will ever pray.—I beg, &c.,

A. F. DOBBS, COLONEL,
Honorary Secretary, Hyderabad Club.

MILITARY NEWS.

Lieutenant V. E. Muspratt, West Kents, is about to be appointed to the 3rd Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent.

Lieutenant Worsley, Norfolks, is appointed to the 1st Punjab Cavalry, Punjab Frontier Force.

The following appointments are made —

24th Gurkha Rifles—Colonel A. G. F. Browne, D. S. O., to be Commandant. Major M. T. Thomson to be 2nd-in-command.

14th Gurkha Rifles.—Captain E. E. Couper to be Wing Commander. Lieutenant A. E. Sealy, from the 2nd Battalion to be Wing Officer.

In publishing the results of the annual signalling inspection in the native army, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief regrets to notice the deterioration in signalling in the cavalry. Out of 40 regiments, only 15 have obtained a satisfactory figure of merit The Commander-in-Chief desires that steps may be a once taken to remedy this state of affairs and expects to see a decided improvement at the next inspection. The results, in the infantry are on the whole fairly satisfactory, but it is apparent that in many regiments progress is very slow, and His Excellency trusts that more encouragement and attention will be given by commanding officers to signalling instruction. The signalling equipment of many corps is reported to be in an unserviceable condition or incomplete; steps should be at once taken, under the orders of Lieutenant-General Commanding, to remedy this.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief whilst recognising that the duties of British officers are to a certain extent heavy, directs that training in this important branch of military education, which, in the interests of the service, must be brought to a higher state of efficiency than at present, be in no way relaxed. It is noticeable that when commanding officers afford personal encouragement or when the services of a recently qualified officer are made available to supervise the training, the results are, in most cases, excellent.

Corps that have no recently qualified officer should at once take steps to send an officer to qualify at a Central School of Signalling.

The following corps are especially commended for their efficiency:—4th Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent, 6th Bengal Cavalry, 25th Punjab Infantry, 15th Sikhs, 1st Battalion, 4th Gurkha Rifles, 24th Punjab Infantry.

PUBLIC COMPANY MEETINGS.

BRUEL'S CAWNPORE COTTON PRESSING CO., LD.

THE fifteenth ordinary annual general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held yesterday afternoon at its registered office, No. 121, Meadows Street, Mr. Geo. K. Heinrichs, chairman of the board of the directors, presiding. The following directors' report, which had been circulated amongst the shareholders, was taken as read:—

Your directors have the pleasure to submit to you their annual report and audited accounts of this company for the year ended 30th June, 1899. The cotton crop in the Berars, during the year under review, has been exceptionally large, and in all 95,410 bales have been pressed in Dhamangaum and Chandur under joint working account against 57,061 bales last season. Your company has pressed 13,259 bales, showing a net profit of Rs. 24,305-7-8. Out of this your directors have transferred Rs. 1,000 to special reserve fund account for building office and store room; Rs. 3,000 to depreciation account.; Rs. 3,000 to general reserve fund account, leaving a balance of Rs. 17,803-7-8, which they propose to apportion as under:—To pay a dividend at Rs. 30 per share, free of income-tax, being 15 per cent. on the paid up capital, absorbing Rs. 15,000; to grant a bonus of Rs. 500 to the company's staff, and to carry forward Rs. 2,303-7-8 to next year's account. All repairs and renewals found necessary during the season have been paid for out of revenue, and your press, machinery, and building are in perfect order. The press building (not including press and engines) is insured for Rs. 10,000. The following directors, Messrs. Geo. K. Heinrichs and Sorabji Muncherji Nicholson, retire from the board by rotation, but are eligible for re-election. You have to appoint an auditor for the ensuing year and fix his remuneration.

The above report was adopted. A dividend at the rate of Rs. 30 per share, being 15 per cent. on the paid up capital, was declared. Messrs. Geo. K. Heinrichs and Sorabji Muncherji Nicholson, who retired by rotation, were re-elected directors of the company. A bonus of Rs. 500, to be distributed amongst the company's staff, was also sanctioned. The meeting tendered a hearty vote of thanks to the manager, secretaries and agents for the successful management of the company's affairs during the year. Mr. Fardunji A. Cursetji Fardunji was reappointed auditor on a remunera ion of Rs. 125. A vote of thanks to the chairman concluded the proceedings.

KHANGAUM COTTON PRESSING CO., LD.

The seventeenth ordinary annual general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held yesterday afternoon at its registered office, No. 121, Meadows Street, Fort, Mr. Geo. K. Heinrichs being in the chair. The following directors' report was submitted to the meeting:—

Your directors have the pleasure to lay before you their annual report and the audited accounts of this company for the year ended 30th June, 1899. The cotton crop in the Berars, during the past season, has been exceptionally large, and 90,040 bales have been pressed in Khangaum under joint working account, of which your company's share is 18,675 bales, resulting in a net profit of Rs. 20,674-2-11: out of this amount your directors have transferred Rs. 3,000 to reserve and renewal account, leaving a balance of Rs. 23,674-2-11, which they propose to apportion as under:—To pay a dividend at Rs. 80 per share, free of income-tax, being 20 per cent. on the paid up capital, absorbing Rs. 19,200; to grant a bonus of Rs. 500 to the company's staff, and to carry forward Rs. 3,974-2-11 to next year's account. During the year under review it was found necessary to replace certain old machinery and buy a few new articles, such as donkey pump, fire engine, cotton opener, &c., costing in all Rs. 2,780-5-4. This amount had been taken out of Serve fund, and your directors have therefore transferred Rs. 3,000 to reserve fund account as mentioned above to make up the amount. All the machinery is now in perfect working order. The press building (not including presses and engines) is insured for Rs. 10,000. The following directors, Messrs. Geo. K. Heinrichs and Muncherji Edulji Morris, retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election. You have to appoint an auditor for the ensuing year and fix his remuneration.

The report was adopted. A dividend at the rate of Rs. 80 per share, free of income-tax, being 20 per cent. on the paid up capital, was declared. Two of the directors, Messrs. George K. Heinrichs and Muncherji Edulji Morris, were re-elected directors of the company. A bonus of Rs. 500 to be distributed amongst the staff was sanctioned. The meeting accorded a vote of thanks to the manager and agents for their able management of the companys' affairs during the year. The same auditor was reappointed on an annual remuneration of Rs. 125. The customary compliments to the chair terminated the proceedings.

LAKHSHMI COTTON MANUFACTURING CO., LD.

The fourth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held at its registered office, Church Gate Street, yesterday afternoon, Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsey was in the chair. The following directors' report was laid before the meeting:—

Gentlemen,—Your directors beg to submit to the shareholders their report and the audited accounts of the company for its third official year which ended on the 31st of December, 1898. Your directors are glad to report that as surmised in their last report the remaining portion of the spinning machinery and engines with the remaining two boilers, having arrived during the year under report, have all been already erected in your mill. The engines were started on the 19th of December last from which date, you will be pleased to learn, your mill has been progressively at work. Your mill now fully equipped contains 147 ring frames consisting of 35,280 spindles with the requisite preparatory machinery driven by one horizontal triple expansion engine of 1,500 horse-power. Your directors feel pleased to inform you that the yarns of different counts now produced at your mill have already found a ready sale at Sholapur as well as in the up-country markets to which they have been consigned for sale. The mill buildings and machinery of your mill and the stock of cotton, yarn, stores, &c., at your mill at Saolapur and elsewhere have been insured for Rs. 20,65,000. Two of your directors, Messrs. Vassanji Khimji and Vassanji Munji, retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election. The shareholders have to appoint auditors for the current year and tofix their remuneration.

The above report was adopted. Two of the directors, Messrs. Vassanji Khimji and Vassanji Munji, who retired by rotation were re-elected for the current year. Messrs. Khurseji Hormusji and Govindji Madhowji were re-appointed auditors on a remuneration of Rs. 100 each. A vote of thanks to the chairman concluded the business before the meeting.

A STORY FROM SIBERIA.

As a rule Siberian convicts manage to escape either singly or in couples, and it is a rare occurance for a band of convicts to attempt to regain their liberty. The following incident is reported in the Siberian Press;—

Five convicts, sentenced to hard labour in Siberia for having participated in the revolt at Andizhan, in Central Asia, succeeded in jumping from the prisoners car on the night of June 7, on the Perm-Tiumen Line near the station of Boshenowaya, in Western Siberia. There were altogether 31 convicts, in the car, in charge of six soldiers. The escape was effected in the following manner. While one of the soldiers on duty stood leaning on his elbows on the door of the car, the five convicts nearest to him suddenly threw themselves upon him and pushed him out of the car headlong on the platform of the car. Thereupon the ramaining 26 convicts became turbulent and threatened the guard. But the soldiers managed to restore order in a few minutes. Meanwhile the convicts standing on the platform set upon the ejected soldier, and handled him roughly. When the latter got one of his hands free, he drew his revolver and fired it. This caused the convicts to fear that their plan of escape would be frustrated by the report of the revolver, and although the train was travelling at full speed, they one after the other began to leap out on to the railway embankment, although each was wearing leg-fetters. At the sound of the shot two soldiers had hurried to the platform of the car, and an attempt was made to stop the train by pulling the alarm-cord and by firing into the air; but all was in vain. At last the guard perceived the signal, and the speed of the train was slackened. A soldier then sprang from the train, seized one of the escaped convicts, struck him with his sword on the head several times, and then captured him. When the train was brought to a standstill, soldiers and platelayers went in search of the escaped convicts. Search was made all that night and during the next day, but in vain. However, on the evening of June 8 one of the escaped convicts turned up at a peasant's house to beg for bread. The peasants of the neighbourhood arrested the stranger, clad in convict garb, and handed him over to the local authorities. In the hope of finding other fugitives, and thereby securing a good reward, the peasants, searched the neighbourhood, and were successful. They found one convict sitting on the river's bank and bathing his foot for he had smashed four toes in springing from the car. The two remaining fugitives are meanwhile still at large, though it is scarcely probable that they will succeed in escaping ultimately, seeing that they do not understand one word of Russian, that they are quite unacquainted with the locality, and that their convict garb will at once betray them so soon as they enter a village.

THE SEASON AND THE CROPS.

THE following Season Reports of the Bombay Presidency are officialy for the week ending 8th August published:—

Karachi.—Rain much wanted. River at Kotri on 7th, 15 feet 10 inches against 17 feet 10 inches on same date last year. Kharif sowings and rice transplanting in progress. Crops damaged by Kukal insect in Sakro taluka. Standing crops otherwise healthy. Water insufficient in certain canals in Jati and Shahbandar talukas. Fodder scarce in Johi, Manjhand, Kotri, Kohistan, Shahbandar and hilly tracts of Tatta taluka. Cattle weak in talukas where fodder is scarce. Prices of food-grains steady almost throughout the district.

Shikarpur.—River 10 feet 7 1-2 inches against 12 feet last year and 14 feet in the year preceding, this week's measurement being the lowest on record for the last 20 years. Many water-courses have almost ceased flowing. Drought impending. Fodder at present sufficient. Cattle in good condition. Prices have risen considerably.

Hyderabad.—Kharif sowing progressing. Transplantation of rice seedlings completed in two talukas. Cattle dying in Badin and Tando Bago for want of fodder. Water-supply deficient.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Deficiency of water continues in Sukkur and Ghar canals in Shahdadpur. Fodder sufficient except in Kashmor. Price of jowari risen by 1 seer 8 chataks, of bajri by 1 seer 14 chataks and of wheat by 1 chatak per rupee; price of rice fallen by 1 chatak per rupee.

Thar and Parkar.—No rain during week. Earthquake felt in Mithi taluka on 28th July for one minute. Kharif crops injur by high winds and rats in Khipro taluka. Water-supply deficient in the Nara, Tharwah and Jhudo canals. Prices of food-grains steady. Relief being doled out in Chachro.

Ahmedabad.—(For week ending 5th August 1899).—No rain during week excepting a slight shower on the night of the 5th. Total rainfall insufficient in the whole district. Rain badly wanted. Sowing retarded. Standing crops nearly withered. Fodder supply insufficient. Agricultural stock in fair condition. Prices gradally rising; price of jowari 12, of bajri 11, of wheat 10 and of rice second sort 9 seers per rupee.

Panch Mahals.—No rain during week. Sowing operations suspended. Rice badly damaged. Other crops generally in good condition. Condition of labourers and agriculturists fair. Fodder very insufficient. Cattle suffering from lack of fodder. Price of maize in Godhra risen from 22 to 16 1-2 seers and in Dohad from 21 to 20 seers per rupee; price of bajri risen from 14 1-2 to 13 seers in Godhra, from 16 to 13 seers in Kalol and from 16 to 12 1-2 seers per rupee in Halol.

Broach.—Rain during week maximum at Broach 45 cents, none at A'mod and Vagra; total for season at Broach 8 inches 96 cents, in the district maximum at Anklesvar 11 inches 70 cents, minimum at A'mod 3 inches 63 cents. Total rainfall insufficient in the whole district. Agricultural operations at a standstill for want of rain. Standing crops except jowar in Anklesvar taluka and cotton withering. Fodder getting scarce and dear. Condition of agricultural stock good.

Surat.—Rain for week at Surat 27 rents, in the district maximum at Bulsar 74 cents, minimum at Jalapor 2 cents; none at Olpad; for season at Surat 17 inches 46 cents, in the district maximum at Bulsar 32 inches 95 cents, minimum at Olpad 9 inches 42 cents. Rain insufficient throughout the district and and other crops stopped for want of rain. Standing crops fair except in Jalapor and Olpad, where they are withering. Fodder supply sufficient. Condition of agricultural stock good.

Colaba (Bombay).—Rain daily except on 3rd and 4th total of week 1·74 inches; total to date 28·9", being 20·17 below average. Abnormal temperature 3° warm on 3rd and 4th, 2° warm on 5th, 7th and 8th, and 1° cool on 6th. Vapour in air normal throughout the week. Abnormal wind from east-north-east from 2nd to 4th; wind normal from 6th to 8th.

Thana.—Rain at Thana 1 inch 92 cents, in the district maximum at Shahapur 2 inches 83 cents, minimum at Kalyan 51 cents; total for season at Thana 30 inches 59 cents, in the district maximum at Shahapur 43 inches 48 nts, minimum at Mahim 16 inches 60 cents. Rain insufficient throughout the district. Transplantation stopped for want of rain. Young crops withering. Condition of fodder supply and a gricultural stock good. Prices generally rising in the whole district. Price of rice 2nd sort in seers per rupee 9 at Mahim, 7 1-2 at Vada, 8 at Murbad, 8 1-2 at Bassein, 9 at Dahanu, Umbargaon Shahapur and Bhiwndi, 9 3-4 at Mokhada, 10 at Thana and 11 at Kalyan.

Kolaba.—Rainfall during week very scanty through out the district, 23 cents at Alibag, in talukas maximum 33 cents at Uran, minimum 10 cents at Pen; total for season 27 inches 86 cents at Alibag, in talukas maximum 35 inches 19 cents at Karjat, minimum 25 inches 63 cents at Uran. Transplantation much impeded for want of rain. Standing crops withering. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock healthy. Price of rice at Alibag 8 seers 44 tolas prices as other places risen by one seer in the rupee.

Note.—Rainfall 2 inches 63 cents at Alibag since end of the week and over 5 inches at Pen.

Ratnagiri.—Rain during week meagre everywhere, maximum 88 cents at Dapoli, minimum 8 cents at Devgad; no rain at Malvan. Transplantation stopped. Seedlings withering. Agricultural prospects gloomy. Fodder sufficient for the present. Prices of food-grains rising noticeably everywhere.

Khandesh.—Rain during week at Raver 3 cents and at Navapur 1 cent, none elsewhere; total for season at Dhulia 5 inches 84 cents, average in the district 5 inches 78 cents. Rain urgently wanted throughout the district. Sowing of kharif crops retarded and standing crops withering for want of rain throughout the district. Fodder insufficient. Condition of agricultural stock fair. Prices of wheat, bajri, jowari and rice risen.

Nasik.—Rain for week at Nasik 1 cent; for season 8 inches 20 cents. Rain urgently wanted in all the talukas. Sowing and transplantation retarded for want of rain. Standing crops withering. Fodder supply running short. Price of fodder risen except in Igatpuri, Dindori and Peint. Cattle in east of district feeding on Anjan leaves. Prices of food-grains steady.

Ahmednagar.—No rain during week. Sowing stopped throughout the district for want of rain. Standing crops withering in parts. Fodder getting dearer. Condition of cattle good for the present. Average price of principal food-grain 17 seers 7 tolas per rupee.

Poona.—Rain during week at Poona 23, at Khed 17 at Mavsl 44, at Ambegaon 0 and at Mulshi 10 cents; none elsewhere; total for season maximum at Mulshi 18 inches 60 cents, minimum at Dhond 3 inches 85 cents. Total rainfall insufficient in the whole of the Poona district. Crops sown in the western portion of the Khed and Maval talukas withering, while those in all other parts of the district almost scorched on account of want of rain. Fodder still sufficient. Condition of cattle good. Jowari dearer by 2 to 12 lbs. in the rupee and bajri by 2 to 6 lbs. in the rupee in all the talukas of the district. Average price of jowari, 31 lbs., of bajri 28 lbs. and of wheat 23 lbs.

Sholapur.—(For week ending 5th August 1899).—No rain during week. Rain urgently needed throughout the district. The season for sowing kharif crops is over. Kharif crops already sown in some places in Sholapur, Sangola and Malsiras withering for want of rain. Land being prepared for rabi crops in Sholapur and Sangola talukas. Fodder sufficient, though rising in price. Agricultural stock in good condition. Slight fall in the price of jowari in Sholapur and rise in other talukas except Madha, where the price is stationary. Price of Sholapur jowari 18 seers 12 chataks per rupee.

Satara.—No rain during week throughout the district. Rain urgently wanted everywhere. Sowing of kharif crops retarded in almost all talukas; crops already sown withering everywhere for want of rain. Prices of staple food-grains risen. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Since the 5th sky cloudy and light showers in Satara.

Bijapur.—No rain during week except 4 cents at Bijapur and 2 cents at Indi. Heavy rain urgently needed. Kharif crops dried up. Scarcity of water felt in some places of Indi taluka. Dry fodder sufficient to last for two months only. Cattle getting lean for want of grazing. People of Badami taluka apprehend scarcity if no rain falls within the next few days. Average price of jowari 19 seers 1 chatak per rupee.

Belgaum.—No rain during week throughout the district. Rain urgently wanted everywhere. Early crops including rice and ragi in Belgaum and Khanapur talukas withering for want of rain. Sowing operations retarded in Parasgad, Gokak and Athni talukas. Grasshoppers have appeared in Belgaum and Gokak talukas. Supplies of food, water and fodder sufficient. Condition of artizans, labourers and cattle moderate. Prices of staple food-grains continue high.

Dharwar.—Rain during week 1 cent at Dharwar and 20 cents at Ron; none in other places. Young standing kharif crops wit in and sowing operations retarded for want of rain throughout district except in some villages of Mundargi petha, where sowing of kharif crops has been resumed owing to the rainfall in last week. In other places heavy showers urgently needed. Chances of raising kharif crops fast vanishing. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultura stock healthy. Price of Jowari 16 seers 12 chataks per rupee.

Kanara.—Rain during week scanty throughout the district, maximum 90 cents at Karwar, minimum 1 cent at Supa, none at Yellapur and Haliyal. More rain urgently wanted everywhere. Sowing in low lands on coast finished. Sowing and other agricultural operations retarded on account of want of rain except in a few places. Rice plants in high and salt marsh lands continue to dry up, and in low-lands they have begun to fade and their growth is stunted. Fodder sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Prices of cereals rising.

Rajkot.—No rain during week; total for season 7 inches 57 cents. Cultivation of soil and sowing in progress at some places. Crops withering for want of rain. Average price of wheat 13 seers 40 tolas, of bajri 12 seers 70 tolas, of jowari 15 seers 60 tolas, and of gram 13 seers 65 tolas per rupee. Prices gradually rising.

Wadhwan.—No rain during week. Weather hot and windy. Crops withering. Price of bajri 13 1-2 and of jowari 15 seers per rupee.

Baroda.—Rain during week 1 cent; total for season 4 inches 27 cents. Want of rain much felt throughout Baroda territory. All agricultural operations have come to a standstill and young crops are withering. Scarcity of fodder in Baroda, Kadi and Amreli divisions. Price of bajri 22, of wheat 22, of rice superior 14 and of rice inferior 20 lbs. per British rupee.

Thursday's observations:—pressure has increased rapidly in Burma and briskly in Bengal, and has fallen briskly in North Madras, Orissa, Central Provinces, Berar and Central India. Storm in the Bay bas moved in the west and north-west direction across the Bay, and the centre was approaching the coast between False Point and Gopalpur, this morning, and will probably cross the coast this afternoon near Puri. Wind has increased considerably at the head of the Bay and easterly winds are extending up the Gangetic Plain, giving increased clouds and humidity. General moderate rain has fallen in Burma, South and West Bengal and is now extending to Bihar and Chhota Nagpur. Moulmein reports three inches, Tavoy, Rangoon, Bahmo, Barhanpur, each two inches, Akyab, Balasore, Burdwan, Durbhanga each one inch. Moderately strong monsoon winds continue on the west coast, and cloudy showery weather prevails over the greater part of the Peninsula and rainfall is extending northwards. Moderately heavy rain has fallen in the west coast districts and moderate showers in Madras. Mercara reports seven inches; Karwar, Ratnagiri, Chanda, each three inches; Chitaldroog, Goa, Vijagapatam, Hyderabad, Bellary, each one inch. The storm centre will probably cross near Puri this afternoon, and will advance next twenty hours into eastern districts and Central Provinces, giving increasing rain to that area. Dry weather with clear skies continues in Baluchistan, Upper Sind, Punjab, and Rajputana in which areas temperature has increased rapidly yesterday. The mean temperature during the past twenty-four hours averaged nine degrees in excess in Rajputana, seven degrees in Berar, and Central India, and six degrees in the Central Provinces and the North-Western Provinces. Weather continues abnormally dry in Kathiawar and Gujarat, and improvement in that area depends upon the track of the storm in the interior of India.

One result of this year's experience, observes the *Pioneer* must be to destroy all faith in the credibility of the meteorological forecast. Reading between the lines of the carefully guarded and qualified propositions advanced in that document, it is evident that the Meteorological Bureau considered in the beginning of June that the country was tolerably safe of a good monsoon, a better one decidedly than the average. The elaborate analysis there presented of all the known conditions that are supposed to affect the character of the season showed them to be all favourable: as for the conditions that are not known, the conditions existing in the Oceanic region, as far as the evidence went they appeared to be not unfavourable. Of course the Delphic utterances of the Meteorological Reporter were studded with the usual reservations and qualifications, but there was one sentence on which the public might fasten as clearly revealing the real opinion of the framer on the character of the approaching season. When the Reporter said that it was too soon to appreciate the chances of a prolonged break in July or August, but that there were no present signs pointing to the probability of any such occurrence, it is perfectly clear that he cannot have had in his mind the prospect of a total failure of one great branch of the monsoon three weeks after the publication of his remarks. No one will be so foolish as to think of imputing the failure of the oracle to Mr. Eliot. He is a man of science of first rate ability, who has made the subject of Indian Meteorology his special study for the best part of a life time, and what he does not know about it is assuredly not known of any other living man. And yet we are pelted to the rather melancholy conclusion that all the material that science has painfully accumulated and laboured over for so many years can give us no hint of a total breakage in the weather impending at three weeks distance; and that the most elaborate forecast is merely a roundabout way of stating a position that might just as well might be put into the doggerel of the old song.

> And if the current comes in force
> The monsoon will be strong, sirs;
> And if it don't, why then it won't,
> And so I can't be wrong, sirs.

Our consolation must be that even if it were possible to foretell a famine beforehand it is not very clear that we should be either the better or the happier for the knowledge. The certainty that the distress was coming would not help to plough the baked fields, and as the stay of the distressed is hope, perhaps it is as well that the Indian Meteorological Department is not soon likely to attain the degree of infallibility that would rob them of that one comfort.

THE ETHICS OF WAR.

THE question of the ethical value of war, or its influence as a moral agent, is an interesting problem, says Maj.-Genl. H. M. Bengough in the "United Service Magazine." Those who admit most fully the horrors of war, the fierce passions its arouses, the devastation and misery that follow in its train are those who have witnessed the gruesome sights of a battlefield after the battle, the fierce fight in a breach of a besieged town, the murderous slaughter in a pursuit. Soldiers who have known war are the last to desire it, even as no one loves fair weather better than a sailor. But such know, also, that war has a nobler aspect. It is a promoter of the hardier and more manly virtues; it teaches endurance, self-control, obedience, contempt of danger and of death; it is the origin and very fountain-head of honour. By it the types of common humanity are transformed into heroes; without it history, poetry, romance, art, would lose the element that most inspires and char

PURELY PERSONAL.

THE announcement of the serious illness of Lady Salisbury has naturally excited a feeling of profound regret throughout the country. When Lady Salisbury was so seriously ill a couple of years ago it was touching to see the devotion with which she was tended by her husband, who snatched every moment that he could spare from his public duties to walk by her side as she was conveyed in her bath chair through the grounds of Hatfield Park. When she subsequently went to stay at Compton Place, the seat at Eastbourne which the Duke of Devonshire had placed at the disposal of the distinguished invalid, Lord Salisbury joined her within a very few hours of her arrival.

The story of Lord and Lady Salisbury's marriage is one of the prettiest things on record. It was an indeal union—from a romantic point of view. Robert Cecil, on returning to England after a couple of years' stay in Australia, and having entered Parliament as a representative for Stamford, fell in love with the daughter of Baron Alderson, of the Court of Exchequer—a judge of high attainments and considerable popularity. Miss Alderson was a young lady of no slight personal attractions—tall, fair, and elegant; and she was as bright and clear as she was comely to look upon. But neither of the two lovers had any means to speak of, so it was natural that Robert Cecil's father should discourage a match which, from a worldly point of view, seemed the height of imprudence for a younger son. The clever and rising Member for Stamford was expected to make his way in life by means of a wealthy and influential marriage, and his splendid family connections would have justified Robert in seeking the most magnificent matrimonial alliance that a commoner could aspire to. To marry the dowerless daughter of a judge seemed like flying in the face of Providence; but the young man was fixed in his resolve, and nothing could deter him from it. His father refused him an allowance; but that made no difference. They married in 1857, Georgina Alderson being some years older than her husband, who was twenty-seven at the time.

The early years of their married life were passed in comparative poverty and obscurity. They lived in lodgings off the Strand, and the future Prime Minister and Foreign Secretary of England had to eke out a living by literature. In the intervals of his parliamentary labours he contributed diligently to the "Times," the "Morning Chronicle," the "Saturday Review," and the quarterlies. His brave wife ably and nobly seconded his efforts by acting as his amanuensis at the same time as she was bringing up a large family. The scion of one of the proudest historical families in England had not chosen so badly after all. The end to these struggles came after eight years, when, by the death of his elder brother, Lord Robert Cecil became Viscount Cranborne. Shortly afterwards, his position was still further improved by his being made Secretary of State. In these happier circumstances, the wife, by her ready wit and intelligence and keen sympathy, proved herself as valuable a helpmeet to her husband as she had been in the older days of difficulty and trial.

Who will say that literature has no foresight and no reality? When I took my papers last Saturday evening I found the following official description of the death of the poor young Tsarevitch: "At nine in the morning of the 10th inst. the Tsarevitch went for a ride on a benzine motor velocipede. Starting from Abbas Tuman, his Imperial Highness went very fast for two versts, and then turned back. A peasant woman who was passing that way noticed that, as the Prince turned the machine round, he slackened his pace, and was spitting blood. He then stopped the velocipede altogether and a fighted from it, swaying as he did so. "The woman ran forward and supported the Tsarevitch, asking him, 'What is the matter?' His Imperial Highness replied, 'Nothing.' When the woman offered him some water, the Prince made an affirmative gesture, and she bathed his temple and mouth. "Death then supervened peacefully, and without pain. The mortal remains were brought to the Palace, and the place where the death occurred was railed round."

The Queen had last week a visit from a very old and valued friend, the Dowager Duchess of Abercorn, which it may be safely asserted that her Majesty deeply enjoyed. These two ladies, indeed, have very many interests and memories in common. When the Queen came to the throne, the young Marchioness of Abercorn was almost unrivalled in beauty, grace, and distinction. She had married the great peer of the day, and they were acknowledged on all sides to be the handsomest couple in the peerage. The Duchess passed through the pomps, vanities and temptations which surrounded her in a manner which won her the respect and admiration of all, whilst at the same time she held her place at the head of the fashionable world. At that time her husband resided at the Priory, Stanmore, and maintained one of the most splendid establishments in England, as his grandfather did before him.

In London he subsequently leased Chesterfield House at the then almost unprecedented rental of £1,500 a year, and from that famous mansion his beautiful daughters were married. The Duke was Groom of the Stole to the Prince Consort, and the Duchess was repeatedly asked to accept a position in the household. It has been given to few to see such a glorious old age. Her Grace is honoured and loved by children, grandchildren, great-grandchildren, and troops of friends. In middle life she suffered much in health, but she seems steadily to have improved with years, and at eighty-seven she is younger in mind and body than many who are twenty years her junior. Of what heroic stuff her Grace is made she sufficiently proved by her extraordinary presence of mind and *savoir faire* in the Abergele railway catastrophe.

The details of the will left by Mr. Edward Silva father-in-law of Mr. Coningsby Disraeli, show that the young commoner's wife will receive a handsome fortune of £150,000, subject to the life interest of her mother. This sum is ultimately to go to the second son of the marriage if there should be one. The division, writes the *Academy*, "is a very just one, but it may, perhaps, keep the Disraelis as commoners. It has always been understood that if any considerable wealth came to the head of the family during the present reign a peerage would be placed at his disposal, though the title would not again be Beaconsfield—the Queen being the jealous guardian of the uniqueness of her favourite Minister—but probably Hughenden."

He was his mother's favourite; and she, poor woman, is heart-broken by his death in the far-off Caucasus. It is nearly always so. No child is so dear to the mother as the weakling—partly because no one wants her protection and help so much; partly, is it not, because there is always a sense of selfreproach in the parent that has brought into the world a weakling foredoomed to early death and all the hideous fluctuations of hope and despair through which the consumptive passes before the blessed relief of death. It is all a further proof—if that were needed—of how equal when you come to know it all, the life of most of us is—whether we live in a palace or a hovel.

The Duchess of Rutland will be greatly missed by a large circle of friends. Even now she seems better known as Lady John Manners, a name she bore for more than twenty-five years. She belonged more to the political and philanthropic section of society than to the modern and smart. The dead lady took a keen interest in the advancement of literature and art, and the promotion of charitable enterprises. Though never a distinguished writer, she contributed many interesting articles to newspapers and magazines, which besides their fictitious value had a modest merit of their own. The Duchess of Rutland attended the more important functions of the London season and most of the Court entertainments and on such occasions wore a wonderful diamond tiara, a round crown of vast size and height, belonging to the family jewels of the ducal house of Rutland. She possessed the rather unusual Christian name of Janetta.

It may well be wondered that the heir of the Prime Minister should not be wealthy through his uncle. For Dizzy inherited a great deal of money in his time; he had the large fortune of his wife, some seven or eight thousand a year; and he also got from Mrs. Brydges Williams some £50,000. But he was always careless about money. When he stood for Maidstone he was already £40,000 in debt; and would never have been able to escape from his difficulties if he had not married a rich wife. He remained careless to the end, had the costs of his last election for Bucks paid by subscription; and ultimately died comparatively poor.

Dizzy seems in the latter part of his life to have cherished very little family affection, contrary to the instinct and practice of his race, and to his early affectionateness of disposition to his father and sister. And certainly he made no pretence of trying to provide for the younger generation, though he did get both his brothers well paid sinecures. The heir to the Hughenden repays the carelessness. Somebody once made some remark to him about the glories of his uncle descending on him. Young Coningsby almost tartly replied that he wished to owe nothing in his political position to his uncle.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Aug. 10.)

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Lieut H Harrison, acting Third Asst Political Resident, Aden, held the appointment of sub pro tem Second-in-Command, Kolhapur Infy Corps, and ex-officio Asst to the Political Agent, Kolhapur, from the 24th Feb to the 13th June 1898.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Rao Saheb Shridhar Narayan Sathaye, second class Subordinate Judge, Karjat, is granted privilege leave for three months from date of relief.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr Krishnaji Ganesh Tilak to act as second class, fourth grade, Joint Subordinate Judge, Mahad, during the absence on leave of Rao Saheb Shridhar Narayan Sathaye or pending further orders.

Rao Saheb Jamietram Raghuram Jokhagar, Mamlatdar, taluka Borsad in the district of Kaira, is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be a Magte of the first class in that district.

The Govr in Council is pleased to invest Capt H E Cotterill, I S C, Plague Supervising Officer, Karad and Patan, and Magte of the first class in the district of Satara, with power to try in a summary way, under Sec 260 (a) of the Code, all offences under the Epidemic Diseases Act III of 1897; and with power to take cognizance of offences upon complaint, upon police reports and without complaint under Sec 190 (a), (b) and (c) in respect to those offences.

Azam Nandlal Bhogilal, Extra Head Kakun, taluka Daskroi in the district of Ahmedabad, is appointed under Sec. 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be a Magte of the second class in that district.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to invest Rao Bahadur Moro Chintaman Joshi, Huzur Depy Collr and Magte, first class, and Rao Bahadur Vishnu Raghunath Kelkar, Dist Depy Collr and Magte first class, in the district of Khandesh, with additional power specified.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr A Lucas, I C S, has been allowed by H M's Secy of State for India to return to duty.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr E H Aitken to be Chief Account Officer of Customs, Salt and Opium, Bombay, vice Mr N R Oliver, deceased.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments during the absence of Mr Jehangir Dosabhai Framji, Bar-at-Law, transferred to Sind, pending further orders:—Mr W E Young, Second Asst Collr of Customs, Bombay, to act as First Asst Collr of Customs, Bombay; Mr W Almon, Asst to the Collr of Abkari, Bombay, to act as Second Asst Collr of Customs, Bombay; and Mr G Clarke, to act as Asst to the Collr of Abkari, Bombay.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The following appointment is made:—The Rev J A Sellar, Chaplain of Steamer Point, Aden, to act as Chaplain of Aden, in addition to his own duties, during the absence of the Rev W B Preston on privilege leave.

The Rev Alan Cant, B Sc, B D, has been appointed by the Secy of state for India a Chaplain on probation on the Bombay Ecclesiastical Estabt of the Church of Scotland.

The following appointment is made:—the Rev Alan Cant, B Sc, B D, to be Chaplain, Church of Scotland, at Karachi.

The furlough on medical certificate for one year granted to the Rev G Gothard, M A, by Govt Notification No 16, dated the 31st May 1899, has been commuted by the Secy of State for India into ordinary furlough and extended by nine months and eight days from the 4th June 1899.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr G A Gammie to be Professor of Botany and Agriculture, College of Science, Poona, and officer in charge of the Botanical Survey of the Bombay Presidency, vice Mr G M Woodrow, retired.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr Navroji Dorabji Dhakmarwala, G B V C, to act as Asst Principal, Bombay Vety College, during the absence of Vety Lieut J Farmer or pending further orders.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Lieut-Col F F McCartie, C I E, M B, B Ch, I M S, Health Officer of the Port of Bombay, has been allowed by H M's Secy of State for India an extension of leave on medical certificate for two months.

Major T D C Barry, I M S, Chemical Analyser to Government, has been allowed by H M's Secy of State for India an extension of leave on medical certificate for two months.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT (PLAGUE).

Capt A E S Searle, I S C, is appointed on Plague duty under the orders of the Chief Plague Authority, Poona City.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to promote Mr E G Gahagan, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, to Asst Engr, 1st grade, permanent, with effect from 3rd July 1899.

The Hon Mr S H Dote, M Inst C E, Chief Engr and Secry to Govt, P W Dept, is permitted to retire from the Service with effect from the 9th Aug 1899.

H E the Rt Hon the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr J Tate, M Inst C E, to be Chief Engr and Secry to Govt in the P W Dept, with effect from 10th Aug 1899, vice the Hon Mr S B Doig, who has been permitted to retire.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to promote Mr Ibrahim S D Ahmadi, L C E, Ex engr, third grade, to Ex Engr, second grade, permanent, with effect from 25th July 1899.

MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BY HER MAJESTY'S HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

App. late Side.

The Hon the Chief Justice and Judges of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay have been pleased to issue to Mr. Jivabhai Revabhai Patel, BA, LL B, a Sanad authorising him to practise as a Pleader in such Court or Courts of the Ahmedabad List as may be assigned to him by the Dist Judge.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT

The Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr S C Davar to be Dist Govt Pleader and Public Prosecutor, Ahmednagar, vice Mr Babaji Ganesh Deshpande, resigned.

BY THE COMMISSIONERS.

Central Division.

Mr T A LeMesurier delivered over and Mr John Dow received charge of the office of the Supt, Govt Photozincographic Dept, Poona, on the 28th ultimo, in the afternoon.

Rao Saheb Shivram Sadashiv Pitambare, probationary fourth grade Mamlatdar, employed in the Ravar Taluka of the Khandesh Dist, is confirmed in that grade.

Rao Saheb Sakharam Amrit Palsulkar is appointed to act as Mamlatdar of taluka Akola in the Ahmednagar Dist during the absence of Rao Saheb Narayan Abaji Parnaik on privilege leave for two months or pending further orders.

Rao Saheb Shivram Sadashiv Bhide, on return from privilege leave, is appointed to do duty as Mamlatdar of taluka Sholapur.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY NOTIFICATIONS.

The Karsandas Mulji Prize.—The following subject has been selected by the Syndicate for competitive Essays for the above prize in 1900:—"The Influence of Caste on Indian Society."

The Dosabhoy Hormasji Cama Prize.—The following subject has been selected by the Syndicate for competitive Essays for the above prize in 1900:—"Causes of the frequent cases of Diabetes among the Natives of India, especially the Hindus, and consideration of the question whether the disease is so dangerous as it was once believed to be."

The Sir George LeGrand Jacob Prize.—The following subject has been selected by the Syndicate for competitive Essays for the above Prize in 1900:—"The influence of English Education on the Social Life of the People of India."

The Ashburner Prize.—The following subject has been selected by the Syndicate for competitive Essays for the above Prize in 1901:—"Indian methods of Sugar-refining and how they can be improved by the adoption of European method."

The Vishvanath Narayan Mandlik Gold Medal.—The following subject has been selected by the Syndicate for competitive Essays in English for the above Medal in 1901:—"A Survey of the Upanishad Literature."

The Pandit Bhagvanlal Indraji Gold Medal and Prize:—The following subject has been selected by the Syndicate for competitive Essays in English for the above Medal and Prize in 1900:—"The various Indian Eras referred to in Indian Historical Documents."

The Manockji Limjee Gold Medal—The following subject has been selected by the Syndicate for competitive Essays in English for the above Medal in 1902:—"The Dwellings of the Poor in Indian Cities; How can European Science and Arts be most effectively applied towards their improvement."

The Narayan Mahadev Parmanand Prize—The following subject has been selected by the syndicate for competitive Essays for the above Prize in 1900:—The changes that have taken place in the Social Condition of the Deccan during the last hundred years."

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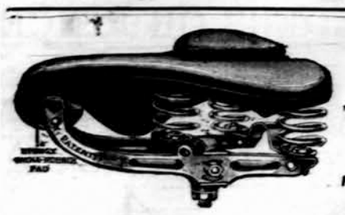

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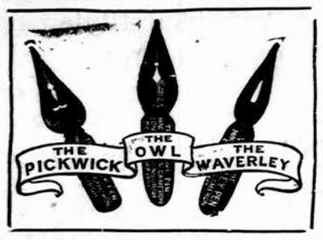

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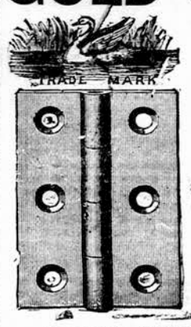

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